WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, September 19, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USOC; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ		
L9	antiidiotyp$4 or idiotyp$4	0	L9
L8	L7 and (cancer$1 or tumor$1 or tumour$1 or malignant or malignancies or neoplastic or carcinoma$1 or sarcoma$1 or myeloma$1 or lymphomas$1 or leukemia$1 or leukaemia$1 or adenocarcinoma$1)	5	L8
L7	antigen$2 with (fetal or fetus or feto or foetal or foetus or embryonic or embryo)	23	L7
L6	L5 not l3	12	L6
L5	L2 same (fetal or fetus or feto or foetal or foetus or embryonic or embryo)	16	L5
L4	antifetal or antifetus or antifeto or antifoetal or antifoetus or antiembryonic or antiembryo	0	L4
L3	L2 with (fetal or fetus or feto or foetal or foetus or embryonic or embryo)	4	L3
L2	antiserum or antisera	181	L2
L1	anti adj2 (fetal or fetus or feto or foetal or foetus or embryonic or embryo)	3	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

308-1074

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 45 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: EP 1072272 A1

L5: Entry 1 of 45 File: EPAB Jan 31, 2001

PUB-NO: EP001072272A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1072272 A1
TITLE: METHOD FOR PRODUCING A SPECIFIC ANTISERUM AGAINST THE UNIVERSAL TUMOROUS ANTIGEN AND METHOD FOR DIAGNOSING MALIGNANT TUMOURS USING SAID ANTISERUM

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 2. Document ID: WO 9953952 A1

L5: Entry 2 of 45 File: EPAB Oct 28, 1999

PUB-NO: WO0009953952A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9953952 A1
TITLE: METHOD FOR PRODUCING A SPECIFIC ANTISERUM AGAINST THE UNIVERSAL TUMOROUS ANTIGEN AND METHOD FOR DIAGNOSING MALIGNANT TUMOURS USING SAID ANTISERUM

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 3. Document ID: WO 9722881 A1

L5: Entry 3 of 45 File: EPAB Jun 26, 1997

PUB-NO: WO0009722881A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9722881 A1
TITLE: METHOD OF DIAGNOSING PRESENCE OF MALIGNANT TUMOUR

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 4. Document ID: RU 2182619 C1

L5: Entry 4 of 45 File: DWPI May 20, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-516879
DERWENT-WEEK: 200255

TITLE: Gear to protect water intake against entry of slush

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 5. Document ID: AU 9958875 A WO 200022102 A1 RU 2132876 C1

L5: Entry 5 of 45 File: DWPI May 1, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-317964
DERWENT-WEEK: 200036

TITLE: Biologically active substance with cellulolytic activity comprises a homogenized mixture of collalitin, collalitin components, fillers, excipients and impurities

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 6. Document ID: JP 2002512359 W WO 9953952 A1 AU 9888916 A RU 2149023 C1 EP 1072272 A1 KR 2001034791 A

L5: Entry 6 of 45 File: DWPI Apr 23, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-013185
DERWENT-WEEK: 200243

TITLE: Production of antiserum specific for universal tumor antigen useful for diagnosis of malignant tumors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 7. Document ID: RU 2137136 C1

L5: Entry 7 of 45 File: DWPI Sep 10, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-429070
DERWENT-WEEK: 200037

TITLE: Method of diagnosing malignant tumors utilizing common tumor antigen-specific antiserum

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 8. Document ID: RU 2126822 C1

L5: Entry 8 of 45 File: DWPI Feb 27, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-268608
DERWENT-WEEK: 200064

TITLE: Wine drink karelia - kalina

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 9. Document ID: RU 2114908 C1

L5: Entry 9 of 45 File: DWPI Jul 10, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-021537
DERWENT-WEEK: 200002

TITLE: Wine drink kareliya-cranberry

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 10. Document ID: RU 2096456 C1

L5: Entry 10 of 45 File: DWPI Nov 20, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-320710
DERWENT-WEEK: 199828

TITLE: Preparation of an enzyme preparation having collagenolytic activity - by direct extraction from crab hepato-pancreas in the presence of an alkali metal chloride solution

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Terms	Documents
erkhov$[in]	45

Display Format: - Change Format

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Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 20 of 45 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: RU 2111495 C1 WO 9722881 A1 AU 9644030 A

L5: Entry 11 of 45 File: DWPI May 20, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-341833
DERWENT-WEEK: 199850

TITLE: Diagnosis of malignant tumours - is based on erythrocyte sedimentation rates

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 12. Document ID: RU 2067502 C1

L5: Entry 12 of 45 File: DWPI Oct 10, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-234346
DERWENT-WEEK: 199721

TITLE: Appts. for centrifugal atomiser testing - has turning screen made as concentrically located and hinged two position ventilation panes, with segment openings between them

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 13. Document ID: RU 2022975 C1

L5: Entry 13 of 45 File: DWPI Nov 15, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-273831
DERWENT-WEEK: 199536

TITLE: Polymerisation composite for prepn. of polymers and copolymers - comprises oligo:ester:urethane:acrylate-based polyoxypropylene-di:ol, organo-silicon di:ol cpd. and initiator

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 14. Document ID: SU 1836640 A3

L5: Entry 14 of 45 File: DWPI Aug 23, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-137807
DERWENT-WEEK: 199518

TITLE: Tumour diagnosis - with addn. of an anti-idiotypical, anti-embryonic serum to a whole blood sample and measurement of the erythrocyte deposition rate

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 15. Document ID: SU 1825804 A1

L5: Entry 15 of 45 File: DWPI Jul 7, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-004381
DERWENT-WEEK: 199501

TITLE: Forming polymerisable compsn. of oligomers - using macro:di:isocyanate(s) on the basis of poly:oxypropylene:di:ol, toluene di:isocyanate, and hexa:methylene di:isocyanate

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 16. Document ID: SU 1818601 A1

L5: Entry 16 of 45 File: DWPI May 30, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-331077
DERWENT-WEEK: 199441

TITLE: Inductive reactance and ohmic resistance determn for electric machines - includes measurement of stator phase currents and voltages during alignment of longitudinal and transverse axes of rotor with stator phase windings

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Clip Img | Image

☐ 17. Document ID: SU 1810849 A1

L5: Entry 17 of 45 File: DWPI Apr 23, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-216103
DERWENT-WEEK: 199426

TITLE: Determn. of inductive resistance scatter of sync machine stator windings - includes measurement of phase currents and voltages at given positions of rotor and measurement of EMF of excitation winding at these moments

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Clip Img | Image

☐ 18. Document ID: SU 1808657 A1

L5: Entry 18 of 45 File: DWPI Apr 15, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-215490
DERWENT-WEEK: 199426

TITLE: Cylindrical component outer surface treatment method - has rotating drive disk made as polishing disk, to which two cylindrical tools are brought into contact, and press component to it

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Clip Img | Image

☐ 19. Document ID: SU 1800614 A1

L5: Entry 19 of 45 File: DWPI Mar 7, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-158428
DERWENT-WEEK: 199419

TITLE: Automatic amplifier phase distortions corrector - has output of each subtractor connected via additional subtractor to corresp input of min voltage selector

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Clip Img | Image

☐ 20. Document ID: SU 1639517 A

L5: Entry 20 of 45 File: DWPI Apr 7, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-374967
DERWENT-WEEK: 199151

TITLE: Preparing soil for sprinkler irrigation - forming non-continuous water retaining furrows dyked at lower side and joined to accumulating cups

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

Generate Collection | Print

Terms	Documents
erkhov$[in]	45

Display Format: - Change Format

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WEST

Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 14 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: JP 02234062 A

L21: Entry 1 of 14 File: JPAB Sep 17, 1990

PUB-NO: JP402234062A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 02234062 A
TITLE: EIA REAGENT KIT FOR MEASURING FETAL HEPATIC CYTOCHROME P-450

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: WO 9722881 A1

L21: Entry 2 of 14 File: EPAB Jun 26, 1997

PUB-NO: WO009722881A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9722881 A1
TITLE: METHOD OF DIAGNOSING PRESENCE OF MALIGNANT TUMOUR

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: AU 200196528 A WO 200229000 A2

L21: Entry 3 of 14 File: DWPI Apr 15, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-444101
DERWENT-WEEK: 200254
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TITLE: Minimizing immunological rejection of nuclear transfer fetuses, by transferring the nuclear transfer embryo into an embryo recipient for development of the fetus

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: JP 10026622 A

L21: Entry 4 of 14 File: DWPI Jan 27, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-155227
DERWENT-WEEK: 199814
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TITLE: Assay of human alpha feto-protein sample for cancer diagnosis - involves measuring absorbance variation of antigen-antibody agglutination reaction solution obtained by mixing sensitised anti feto protein antibody and sample

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5548065 A

L21: Entry 5 of 14 File: DWPI Aug 20, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-392678
DERWENT-WEEK: 199930

TITLE: Anti-foetal liver kinase 2 (flk-2) antibodies - useful in assays, for isolating haematopoietic stem cells expressing receptor and for obtaining ligands

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: SU 1836640 A3

L21: Entry 6 of 14 File: DWPI Aug 23, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-137807
DERWENT-WEEK: 199518

TITLE: Tumour diagnosis - with addn. of an anti-idiotypical, anti-embryonic serum to a whole blood sample and measurement of the erythrocyte deposition rate

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 5185270 A

L21: Entry 7 of 14 File: DWPI Feb 9, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-067169
DERWENT-WEEK: 199308

TITLE: Early detection of normal intra:uterine pregnancy - by detecting foetal fibronectin in test sample from the vaginal cavity

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: WO 9210585 A1 AU 9191321 A EP 563165 A1 US 5281522 A JP 06503645 W EP 563165 A4

L21: Entry 8 of 14 File: DWPI Jun 25, 1992

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1992-234640
DERWENT-WEEK: 199740

TITLE: Kit for detection of foetal restricted antigens - comprises anti-antibody adhered to insoluble support and anti-foetal restricted antigen antibody

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWMC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: CA 2021942 C WO 9101757 A CA 2021942 A US 5208323 A

L21: Entry 9 of 14 File: DWPI Apr 10, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-073330
DERWENT-WEEK: 200124

TITLE: Antitumour cpds. used in cancer treatment - comprise glutaraldehyde pre-activated antitumour agent coupled to antibody to target malignant cells

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWMC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: JP 02234062 A

L21: Entry 10 of 14 File: DWPI Sep 17, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-325270
DERWENT-WEEK: 199043

TITLE: Enzyme immunoassay kit of embryonal hepatic cytochrome P-450 - comprises immobilised and enzyme labelled anti-embryonal hepatic cytochrome P-450 antibody, substrate and buffer liq.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWMC | Draw. Desc | Image

Generate Collection | Print

Terms	Documents
anti adj (feto or fetal or fetus or foet$2 or embryo$3)	14

Display Format: - Change Format

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Generate Collection Print

L23: Entry 1 of 24 File: EPAB Jun 26, 1997

PUB-NO: WO0009722881A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9722881 A1
TITLE: METHOD OF DIAGNOSING PRESENCE OF MALIGNANT TUMOUR

PUBN-DATE: June 26, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
ERKHOV, VALENTIN SERGEEVICH	RU
AGEENKO, ALEXANDR IVANOVICH	RU

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
ERKHOV VALENTIN SERGEEVICH	RU
AGEENKO ALEXANDR IVANOVICH	RU

APPL-NO: RU09600003
APPL-DATE: January 3, 1996

PRIORITY-DATA: RU95120436A (December 15, 1995)

INT-CL (IPC): G01 N 33/80
EUR-CL (EPC): G01N033/574

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O>In essence, the invention is a universal method of diagnosing the presence of a malignant tumour by determining the erythrocyte sedimentation rate under the influence of two agents, namely an anti-idiotypic anti-embryonic serum and a control serum. The proposed method is characterised in that the first agent is rat serum, while the second agent is serum from rats injected with lymphocytes from intact syngenic animals; the minimum and maximum erythrocyte sedimentation gradients are determined and used to determine the malignancy growth coefficient. A value for that coefficient of between 1.55 and 7.00 indicates the presence of a malignant tumour.

Print Request Result(s)

Printer Name: cm1_9e12_gbefptr
Printer Location: cm1__9e12

- EP000232706A3: Ok
- EP000058616A1: Ok

OK | Back to List | Logout

Print Request Result(s)

Printer Name: cm1_9e12_gbefptr
Printer Location: cm1__9e12

- EP000305337A1: Ok
- EP000305337B1: Ok
- EP000285059B1: Ok
- EP000313005A3: Ok

OK | Back to List | Logout

Print Request Result(s)

Printer Name: cm1_8e12_gbelptr
Printer Location: cm1__8e12

- US003565987: Ok
- US003524727: Ok
- US003457344: Ok
- US003009352: Ok

OK | Back to List | Logout

WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, September 19, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L6	TG adj testing	1	L6
L5	TG adj test	3	L5
DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L4	L3 or l2	27	L4
L3	L1 and @prad<19980518	9	L3
L2	L1 and @ad<19980518	26	L2
L1	TG adj test$3	29	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, September 19, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L23	L22 and (feto or fetal or fetus or foet$2 or embryo$3)	24	L23
L22	idiotype or idiotypic$2 or antiidiotype or antiidiotypic$2	968	L22
L21	anti adj (feto or fetal or fetus or foet$2 or embryo$3)	14	L21
DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L20	anti adj foet$2	1	L20
L19	L15 and (cancer$1 or carcinoma$1 or tumor$1 or tumour$1 or malignant ot malignancies or adenocarcinoma$1 or leukemia$1 or lymphoma$1 or myeloma$1 or sarcoma$1 or leukaemia$1)	23	L19
L18	L17 or l16	23	L18
L17	L15 and @prad<19980518	4	L17
L16	L15 and @ad<19980518	23	L16
L15	anti adj (embryo$3 or fetal or feto)	30	L15
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L14	L13 and (anti or antiserum or antisera or antiidiotyp$2 or embry$4 or fetal or feto)	15	L14
L13	TGT	152	L13
DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L12	l6 with (anti or antiserum or antisera or antiidiotyp$2 or embry$4 or fetal or feto)	22	L12
L11	L6 with (marker$1 or antigen$1)	7	L11
L10	l6 with (antiserum or serum or antibod$3 or immunoglobulin$1)	12	L10
L9	l6 same (antiidiotyp$2 or idiotyp$2)	2	L9
L8	l6 same (antiserum or serum or antibod$3 or immunoglobulin$1)	131	L8
L7	L6 and (cancer$1 or carcinoma$1 or tumor$1 or tumour$1 or malignant ot malignancies or adenocarcinoma$1 or leukemia$1 or lymphoma$1 or myeloma$1 or sarcoma$1 or leukaemia$1)	3947	L7
L6	TGT	5743	L6
DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L5	erkhov$[in]	45	L5
DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L4	erkhov$[in]	0	L4
DB=PGPB; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ			
L3	turtest$1	0	L3

DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ

L2	turtest$1	0	L2

DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=ADJ

L1	turtest$1	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 12 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96151592 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96151592 PubMed ID: 8579204
TITLE: [The diagnostic importance of the **TG test** in surgical gynecology].
Diagnosticheskoe znachenie PO-testa v operativnoi ginekologii.
AUTHOR: Beloglazova S E; Ageenko A I; Erkhov V S; Petrosian A S
SOURCE: AKUSHERSTVO I GINEKOLOGIIA, **(1995)** (5) 33-4.
Journal code: 0370456. ISSN: 0002-3906.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960321
Last Updated on STN: 19960321
Entered Medline: 19960314

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 12 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76157254 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76157254 PubMed ID: 816157
TITLE: Combined hereditary deficiency of factors VII and VIII: a distinct coagulation disorder due to the 'lack' of an autosomal gene controlling factor VII and VIII activation?.
AUTHOR: Girolami A; Venturelli R; Cella G; Virgolini L; Burul A
SOURCE: ACTA HAEMATOLOGICA, **(1976)** 55 (3) 181-91.
Journal code: 0141053. ISSN: 0001-5792.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197605
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760525

AB A patient with a combined hereditary deficiency of factors VII and VIII is presented together with a family study. The main bleeding manifestations were easy bruising and bleeding after tooth extractions. No hemarthrosis was ever observed. The main laboratory features consisted in a mild prolongation of prothrombin time and of partial thromboplastin time. **TG test** was abnormal and was corrected by the addition of adsorbed normal plasma. Specific assays revealed a moderate defect of factors VII and VIII. All other clotting factors were within normal limits. The factor VII antigen in the propositus was normal or nearly normal. The factor-VIII-associated antigen was also normal. Five additional family members presented the same coagulation pattern and were variably symptomatic. The hereditary transmission pattern seems to be autosomal dominant. The defect appears to be due to a structural abnormality of a gene controlling factors VII and VIII activation.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 12 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84288023 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84288023 PubMed ID: 6206005
TITLE: Plasma thromboglobulin and platelet aggregation index in transient ischaemic attack: effect of aspirin and dipyridamole therapy.
AUTHOR: Aushri Z; Berginer V; Nathan I; Dvilansky A
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH, **(1983)** 3 (5) 339-42.
Journal code: 8110183. ISSN: 0251-1649.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19840925

AB Beta-thromboglobulin (beta TG) plasma levels and platelet aggregation index (PAI) were determined in 14 transient ischaemic attack (TIA) patients, before and two weeks after starting therapy with aspirin and dipyridamole. Thirty healthy men were the control group. Decrement in beta TG plasma levels (without statistical significance) was found in treated patients when compared to the period before treatment. It is noteworthy that both these levels were significantly higher than plasma beta TG levels of normal controls. A highly significant difference was found between PAI of patients before treatment compared with PAI of patients treated with aspirin and dipyridamole. PAI was higher and similar to PAI of controls in the treated patients. No correlation between these two tests was established. It is concluded that the beta **TG test** is efficient as an aid for diagnosis of TIA, while PAI is better tool for follow-up.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:260819 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA79:40815
TITLE: FINE-NEEDLE ASPIRATION BIOPSY OF THE THYROID IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF THYROID AUTOIMMUNITY.
AUTHOR(S): SOBIESZCZYK S; KOSOWICZ J; GEMBICKI M; FURMANIAK-WEHR J; BREBOROWICZ D; SIKORSKA W
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. ENDOCRINOL., MED. ACAD., AL. PRZYBYSZEWSKIEGO 49, PL-60-355 POZNAN, POL.
SOURCE: RADIOBIOL RADIOTHER, (1984) 25 (5), 755-758.
CODEN: RDBGAT. ISSN: 0033-8184.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB In 117 subjects with thyroid hyperplasia an attempt was made to establish the value of thyroid fine-needle aspiration biopsy as compared to thyroid autoantibody detection. Among 25 patients with simple goiter in 16% the cytological signs of thyroiditis were found, and the anti-Tg [thyroglobulin] tests were positive in 20%. There were 4% of patients with simple goiter without the presence of thyroid antibodies, but with cytological findings of thyroiditis. Similar results were obtained in the group of 20 patients with multimodular goiter. In the group of 17 patients with thyroiditis, positive anti-**Tg tests** were present in 52% and positive cytological smears in 35%. In 12% only cytological signs of thyroiditis occurred. Among the patients with single nodules, the presence of anti-Tg antibodies were found in 25%, and the positive cytological findings of thyroiditis in 8%. In the majority of cases with thyroid hyperplasia cytological findings of thyroiditis correlated well with the occurrence of thyroid autoantibodies. Nevertheless, for a precise diagnosis of thyroid autoimmunity both the fine-needle aspiration biopsy and immunological tests are recommended.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:38436 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:38436
TITLE: Reagent kit for determination of fetal liver cytochrome P-450 in body fluids by EIA
INVENTOR(S): Kamataki, Tetsuya; Inaba, Noriyuki; Kitada, Koichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Green Cross Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02234062	A2	19900917	JP 1989-55460	19890308 <--

AB The title kit consists of immobilized anti-fetal liver cytochrome P 450 **antibody**, enzyme-labeled **anti-fetal** liver cytochrome P 450 antibody, enzyme substrate, buffers, and std. fetal liver cytochrome P 450 solns. Thus, fetal liver cytochrome P 450 was detd. by the solid-phase EIA using a antibody-sensitized microplate, peroxidase-labeled antibody, and 0.15% H2O2 contg. o-phenylenediamine.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:422901 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:22901
TITLE: Preterm labor and membrane rupture test
INVENTOR(S): Senyei, Andrew E.; Teng, Nelson N. H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adeza Biomedical Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 121,895.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5096830	A	19920317	US 1988-244969	19880915 <--
CA 1337394	A1	19951024	CA 1988-583160	19881115 <--
AU 8825177	A1	19890601	AU 1988-25177	19881116 <--
AU 620351	B2	19920220		
EP 316919	A2	19890524	EP 1988-119147	19881117 <--
EP 316919	A3	19900816		
EP 316919	B1	19950607		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ES 2074993	T3	19951001	ES 1988-119147	19881117 <--
JP 2612915	B2	19970521	JP 1988-289007	19881117 <--
US 5281522	A	19940125	US 1990-628282	19901214 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1987-121895	19871117
US 1987-121899	19871117
US 1987-121893	19871117
US 1987-121894	19871117
US 1987-121900	19871117
US 1987-121902	19871117
US 1988-244969	19880915
US 1988-274267	19881118
US 1988-274268	19881118
US 1988-282426	19881212

AB A method for detg. increased risk of labor and fetal membrane rupture after week 20 of pregnancy comprises obtaining a secretion sample from the vaginal cavity and detg. the presence of a fetal restricted antigen in the sample. The sample can be removed from anywhere in the vaginal cavity, but is preferably removed from the posterior fornix or and/or cervical os. One fetal restricted antigen is fetal fibronectin. In one embodiment, the sample is contacted with an insol. support to which anti-(fetal restricted antigen) antibody is adhered, and the fetal restricted antigen binding to the support is detd. Alternatively, the class of substances of which the fetal restricted antigen is a member is captured with a general binding antibody (such as anti-human fibronectin **antibody**), **anti**-(**fetal** restricted antigen) **antibody** (such as **anti-fetal** fibronectin antibody) is conjugated with the support, and binding with fetal restricted antigen is detd. Polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, microfilter plates coated with the antibodies, and a sandwich immunoassay are described.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93233193 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93233193 PubMed ID: 7682623
TITLE: Localization of bFGF and FGF-receptor in the developing nervous system of the embryonic and newborn rat.
AUTHOR: Weise B; Janet T; Grothe C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, University of Marburg, Germany.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE RESEARCH, **(1993 Mar 1)** 34 (4) 442-53.
Journal code: 7600111. ISSN: 0360-4012.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930604
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19930518

AB We examined the localization of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) in the developing embryonic and newborn rat nervous system using 2 **anti**-bFGF **antibodies. Embryonic** (E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, and E18) and newborn tissues were examined. Between E16 and E17 strong bFGF immunoreactivity (IR) was detectable in the cortex and striatum and, in addition, in almost all neurons of the brainstem, spinal cord, and spinal ganglia. In contrast, in the newborn rat bFGF-IR was found in neuronal subpopulations of brainstem nuclei, ventral spinal cord, and spinal ganglia as it is known for the respective postnatal/adult parts of the nervous system. At E16 7.0 kb and 3.7 kb bFGF mRNA were present. The identification of bFGF-responsive cells was performed using immunocytochemistry (anti-flg antibody) and 125I bFGF for binding studies.

The neuronal localization of FGF-receptor suggests that bFGF mediates its effects in an autocrine or paracrine manner. At the time of strongest bFGF-staining (E16/17), proliferation of neurons is almost completed in most of the nervous system areas. Therefore, it could also be suggested from previous biological experiments that the physiological functions of bFGF could include trophic and/or differentiating effects on developing neurons rather than mitogenic effects. The change of the bFGF-staining pattern after birth could indicate a change in the physiological function of bFGF, i.e., different bFGF effects in the immature and mature nervous systems.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94314957 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94314957 PubMed ID: 8040310
TITLE: Association of neonatal myasthenia gravis with antibodies against the fetal acetylcholine receptor.
AUTHOR: Vernet-der Garabedian B; Lacokova M; Eymard B; Morel E; Faltin M; Zajac J; Sadovsky O; Dommergues M; Tripon P; Bach J F
CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM U 25, Hopital Necker, Paris, France.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION, **(1994 Aug)** 94 (2) 555-9.
Journal code: 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199408
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940905
Last Updated on STN: 19940905
Entered Medline: 19940825

AB The specificities of autoantibodies directed against the acetylcholine receptor (AChR) for embryonic and adult muscle AChR were studied in 22 mothers with myasthenia gravis (MG) and in their newborns using human fetus and normal adult muscle AChR preparations. 12 mothers had transmitted MG to their neonates with, in three cases, antenatal injury. A clear correlation was found between occurrence of neonatal MG (NMG) and the high overall level of **anti**-AChR **antibodies** (**embryonic** or adult muscle AChR). However, a strong correlation was also found between occurrence of NMG and the ratio of anti-embryonic AChR to anti-adult muscle (Te/Ta) AChR antibodies ($P < 0.0002$). Taken together, these data suggest that autoantibodies directed against the embryonic form of the AChR could play a predominant role in the pathogenesis of NMG. Paradoxically, the three cases with antenatal injury presumably the most severe form of NMG, were not associated with high Te/Ta. At the clinical level, these observations could prove helpful in the prediction of transmission of NMG.

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:192092 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:228249
TITLE: Use of anti-embryonic hemoglobin antibodies to identify fetal cells
INVENTOR(S): Golbus, Mitchell
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applied Imaging, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 5731156	A	19980324	US 1996-734556	19961021	<--
WO 9818005	A1	19980430	WO 1997-US19447	19971020	<--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 9749200	A1	19980515	AU 1997-49200	19971020	<--
AU 735380	B2	20010705			
CN 1234117	A	19991103	CN 1997-199005	19971020	
BR 9712548	A	19991221	BR 1997-12548	19971020	
EP 1007965	A1	20000614	EP 1997-911938	19971020	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
JP 2001502805	T2	20010227	JP 1998-519694	19971020	
RU 2178703	C2	20020127	RU 1999-110373	19971020	
US 5962234	A	19991005	US 1998-101364	19980925	
KR 2000052662	A	20000825	KR 1999-703439	19990420	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-734556 A1 19961021
WO 1997-US19447 W 19971020

AB An in vitro method of identifying or isolating fetal cells from a blood sample is described. Fetal nucleated erythrocytes or erythroblasts are identified by using an antibody or antibody fragment specific for embryonic Hb or an embryonic Hb chain. Once the fetal cells are identified, they can be treated to render the fetal nucleic acids or proteins available for identification or amplification. Detecting the occurrence or existence of selected fetal nucleic acids or proteins allows a quant. or qual. diagnostic or prenatal evaluation, including detg. the sex of the fetus, detg. chromosomal, single gene or protein abnormalities, and detg. the presence or absence of particular genes, nucleic acid sequences or proteins.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72703207 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72703207
TITLE: HUMAN CARCINOMA ANTIGENS CROSS REACTING WITH **ANTI-EMBRYONIC ANTIBODIES.**
AUTHOR: Klavins J V; Mesa-Tejada R; Weiss M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Queens Hosp. Ctr., New York.
SOURCE: Nature New Biol, **(1971)** 234 (48) 153-154.
ISSN: 0090-0028.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Cancer Assessment Review Committee
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB A 6-7 wk old intact human fetus from a patient with ectopic pregnancy, was homogenized and then centrifuged. The supernatant was dialysed and lyophilized. A New Zealand white male rabbit was immunized and three injections of the lyophilized fetal extract resuspended in bacteriostatic water and emulsified with complete Freund's adjuvant were administered sc at weekly intervals and a booster injection was given intramuscularly one wk after the last injection. Thereafter, injections were given intramuscularly at monthly intervals and blood was collected from the marginal ear vein ten days after each booster. The Ouchterlony double diffusion technique was used to demonstrate that the rabbit serum contained antibodies reacting with the extracts of two carcinomas of colon, a carcinoma of breast, a hepatoma, a squamous cell carcinoma, a clear cell carcinoma of kidney, a bronchogenic carcinoma and adult skin. These antibodies did not react with the extracts of adult spleen, kidney, lung, liver, myocardium and intestine. Indirect immunofluorescence microscopy showed that the absorbed rabbit antiserum, after incubation with various kinds of tissues, was bound to the cells of the six types of carcinomas and to the epidermis of the adult skin. It did not bind to the normal adult tissues. These findings indicate that in man, carcinomas corresponding to all three germinal layers contain antigens which cross react with the antibodies against the components of **embryonic tissues.**

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80138546 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80138546 PubMed ID: 6153671
TITLE: Serum antibodies to human fetal antigens in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).
AUTHOR: Linker-Israeli M; Quismorio F P Jr; Wong D K; Friou G J
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, **(1980 Mar)** 124 (3) 1154-9.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198005
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800514

AB Serum antibodies to human fetal antigens were measured by a radiolabeled anti-immunoglobulin binding assay by using human fetal fibroblasts (Flow cell line No. 1000) as target cells. High titers of IgG antibody to the fetal cells were found in sera of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). The antibody reacted with surface membrane antigens shared by various **fetal tissues** of human and murine origin but not by adult tissues. The reaction of the SLE antibody to the fetal cells was inhibited by heterologous antiserum to the Flow 1000 cells and antiserum to murine embryonic fibroblasts, but not by antiserum to human alpha-fetoprotein or human fibronectin. Absorption of SLE serum with isolated nuclei did not abolish the reaction indicating that these were not anti-nuclear antibodies. The antibody activity was found to reside in the F(ab')2 fragment. The serum titer of the **anti-fetal antibody** was higher in SLE patients with active disease than those in clinical remission.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83208908 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83208908 PubMed ID: 6343005
TITLE: Antibodies to fetal antigens associated with rodent tumours.
AUTHOR: Baldwin R W
SOURCE: CIBA FOUNDATION SYMPOSIUM, **(1983)** 96 230-41.
Ref: 16
Journal code: 0356636. ISSN: 0300-5208.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198307
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19900319
Entered Medline: 19830715

AB Fetal antigens associated with a range of carcinogen-induced and naturally
arising rat tumours have been identified by reaction with antibodies induced by sensitizing rats for fetal cells in various ways, including by multiparity and by immunizing syngeneic WAB/Not rats with **fetal tissues**. Antibodies recognizing fetal antigens have potential applications in addition to their use for typing tumour-associated products. These applications include their use as carriers for targeting antitumour agents such as cytotoxic drugs and immunomodulating agents. Accordingly, several methods for producing antibodies directed against 'oncofetal' antigens have been examined, including the development of **anti-fetal antibody**-secreting hybridomas.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 8 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:43716 LIFESCI
TITLE: Antibodies to fetal antigens associated with rodent tumours.
FETAL ANTIGENS AND CANCER.
AUTHOR: Baldwin, R.W.; Evered, D. [editor]; Whelan, J. [editor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cancer Res. Campaign Lab., Univ. Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK
SOURCE: CIBA FOUND. SYMP., (**1984**) pp. 230-241.
Meeting Info.: Symposium on Fetal Antigens and Cancer. London (UK). 20-22 Jul 1982.
ISBN: 0-272-79660-3.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
TREATMENT CODE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: F; W
LANGUAGE: English

AB Fetal antigens associated with a range of carcinogen-induced and naturally arising rat tumours have been identified by reaction with antibodies induced by sensitizing rats to fetal cells in various ways, including by multiparity and by immunizing syngeneic WAB/Not rats with **fetal tissues**. Antibodies recognizing fetal antigens have potential applications in addition to their use for typing tumour-associated products. These applications include their use as carriers for targeting antitumour agents such as cytotoxic drugs and immunomodulating agents. Accordingly, several methods for producing antibodies directed against "oncofetal" antigens have been examined, including the development of **anti-fetal antibody**-secreting hybridomas.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87247750 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87247750 PubMed ID: 3596046
TITLE: Cancer precursors and their control by BCG.
AUTHOR: Rosenthal S R
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENTS IN BIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION, **(1986)** 58 (Pt A) 401-16.
Journal code: 0427140. ISSN: 0301-5149.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198707
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19870724

AB I am proposing a theory which states that stimulation of the immune system at birth detects and destroys embryonic cells or components thereof, including subcellular pattern defects, molecular structure defects and so forth which may be the source of malignancy not only in infancy but throughout life. The facts are that: Fetal rests or stigmata thereof remain in many of the organs of the body--the liver, the kidney, the spleen, the brain and so forth. These rests are usually absorbed by the end of the first year of life, but recent evidence indicates that stigmata of this **fetal tissue** may remain throughout one's entire life and be precursors of cancer. In animals and in humans, the antigens from malignant neoplasms crossreact with **anti-fetal antibodies**. Many tumors express fetal antigens and secrete fetal products. Alpha-feto-protein was found in adult cancer of the liver; carcino-embryonic antigen (CEA) has been reported in cancer of the colon-rectum; fetal alkaline phosphatase has been found in many adult cancers. **Fetal tissue** injected into animals will immunize these animals against certain transplanted tumors. Recently, in a lecture at Salk Institute, Sir Peter Medawar, Nobel Prize winner in medicine and until recently the head of the British Medical Research Council, described the use of quasi-**fetal tissue** as helpful in treating cancer of the adult. The infant's immune system is not fully developed. In fact, one can transfuse an infant without typing because he has built no antibodies to the blood types in early infancy. It has been shown in individuals of any age who are immune-deficient, either by heredity or acquired that the rate of malignancy may be as high as 10,000 times that of the general population. The immune system controls cancer development to a great extent. Published data suggests that the immune system detects and destroys embryonic cells or components thereof that may be a locus for cancer development. Our studies demonstrated that in some 85,353 BCG vaccinated newborns followed over a period of 20 years, there was an overall 74 percent reduction in the death rate from all forms of cancer when compared to a similar group not vaccinated. The differences were highly significant statistically. At an International Symposium, "BCG

Vaccination Against Cancer and Leukemia" held in Chicago October 4-6, 1982, papers were presented from the U.S.A. (83), Austria (7), and Israel (54) which support the thesis of a lowering of mortality from cancer and leukemia in infants vaccinated at birth with BCG.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:525409 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:125409
TITLE: Therapeutic and diagnostic applications of fetal fibronectin with respect to reproductive potential
INVENTOR(S): Lockwood, Charles
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mount Sinai School of Medicine, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9210199	A1	19920625	WO 1991-US8986	19911127	<--
W: AU, CA, JP, KR					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE					
AU 9211508	A1	19920708	AU 1992-11508	19911127	<--
EP 513345	A1	19921119	EP 1992-904308	19911127	<--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-621780 19901204
WO 1991-US8986 19911127

AB Therapeutic and diagnostic applications of fetal fibronectin (FFN) are provided to monitor and regulate the reproductive potential of a mammal. Regulation of FFN levels may be used to enhance reproductive potential by e.g. enhancing the ability of a conceptus to implant. Methods of decreasing reproductive potential are also claimed. Infertility may be detd. by detg. serum anti-FFN antibodies. Immunohistochem. distribution of FFN is reported for pregnancy **tissue, fetal tissue**, nongestational reproductive tract tissue, and reproductive tract malignancies. Human trophoblasts in culture synthesized FFN de novo; based on ELISA, 100% of trophoblast FFN contained the oncofetal domain. FFN was detd. in sperm and follicular fluid. Anal. of FFN secretion by primary cultures of endometrial epithelial and stromal cells is also reported.

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:90336 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:167171
TITLE: Detection of malignant tumor cells
INVENTOR(S): Bogoch, Samuel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 35 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 794,356, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5866690	A	19990202	US 1995-487345	19950607
HU 43104	A2	19870928	HU 1986-4559	19861030 <--
JP 62126995	A2	19870609	JP 1986-261742	19861031 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1985-794356 19851101
AB Described herein is the prodn. of two products which are distinct species of human **anti-malignin** antibody, and the prodn. of a cell line which has the distinguishing characteristic of manufg. both species of **anti-malignin** antibody at different times. These **anti-malignin** products are useful to detect the presence of cancerous or malignant tumor cells. Addnl., these **anti-malignin** products preferentially attach to cancerous or malignant tumor cells in cell collections in vitro or in vivo and thus can be detected by any visible or other signal emitter attached to said **anti-malignin** product. This preferential attachment to malignant tumor cells also makes these products useful for metabolic and therapeutic purposes with or without an attached cytotoxic agent. Monoclonal anti-recognin (astrocytin or malignin) antibodies (or IgM) were prepd., characterized (contg. high Aspartic and glutamic acids content), and tested for antitumor activity.
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 26 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998243408 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98243408 PubMed ID: 9582602
TITLE: **Anti-malignin** antibody evaluation: a possible challenge for cancer management.
AUTHOR: Botti C; Martinetti A; Nerini-Molteni S; Ferrari L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nuclear Medicine Division, National Cancer Institute, Milano, Italy.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL MARKERS, **(1997 Oct-Dec)** 12 (4) 141-7. Ref: 40
Journal code: 8712411. ISSN: 0393-6155.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199807
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980723
Last Updated on STN: 19980723
Entered Medline: 19980714

AB The major problem in the management of cancer is the difficulty of an early diagnosis. Clinical signs and symptoms generally appear late in the course of the disease. The availability of a non-invasive test which detects a blood molecule closely associated with the malignant transformation of the cells could be of help in the early detection of cancer. Malignin is a 10 kDa polypeptide located in the cytoplasmic and outer membranes of all malignant cells. **Anti-malignin** antibodies (AMAs) are IgM immunoglobulins spontaneously produced by the host against the oncoprotein malignin when neoplastic transformation occurs; since AMAs are IgM, they can represent an "early" transformation indicator useful for the early detection of cancer. Elevated AMA serum concentrations, measured by means of TARGET@ reagent, have been demonstrated in patients with a wide spectrum of non-terminal active cancers, regardless of the anatomical site and histotype of the tumor. The AMA test showed a sensitivity and specificity of 95% on first determination and > 99% on repeated determinations, and has been reported to be a promising diagnostic tool for the early detection of cancer, as well as for monitoring of the response to treatment and possibly for screening of an asymptomatic population.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 26 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94215202 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94215202 PubMed ID: 8162608
TITLE: Early detection and monitoring of cancer with the **anti-malignin** antibody test.
AUTHOR: Abrams M B; Bednarek K T; Bogoch S; Bogoch E S; Dardik H J;
Dowden R; Fox S C; Goins E E; Goodfried G; Herrman R A; +
CORPORATE SOURCE: Beth Israel Hospital, New York, NY.
SOURCE: CANCER DETECTION AND PREVENTION, **(1994)** 18 (1) 65-78.
Journal code: 7704778. ISSN: 0361-090X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199405
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940606
Last Updated on STN: 19940606
Entered Medline: 19940523

AB The serum **anti-malignin** antibody (AMA) test determines the antibody to malignin, a 10,000-Da peptide present in patients with a wide variety of cancers. A total of 3315 double-blind tests demonstrated that AMA is a general transformation antibody, elevated in active nonterminal cancer, regardless of the site or tissue type, with sensitivity and specificity of 95% on the first determination and > 99% on repeat determinations. Data have not however been published yet that indicate whether, in daily clinical practice, the AMA test provides accurate prospective and predictive information. Forty-two physicians from 11 states, who ordered the AMA test, performed blind, report here on their

results on 208 determinations in the first consecutive 181 patients and controls. Used in monitoring treatment in 56 patients, the test predicted or agreed 94.1% overall with the clinical status. Used in early detection in 125 patients and controls, of which 118 now have confirmed diagnoses, AMA was elevated in 21, all of whom were proven to have cancer; AMA was normal in 97, none of whom had cancer. Transient elevated AMA occurred in 3%, followed by normal values. Seven patients with still uncertain diagnosis who have had elevated AMA on repeated tests for 1 year or longer include six who are symptomatic, and three whose families have a high frequency of cancer. The conditions of these 7 may include undetected cancer because of the 118 with now certain diagnosis the AMA test predicted all correctly. From our experience, the AMA test should be used together with other routine procedures whenever signs and symptoms suggest cancer to facilitate early detection.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:324651 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR39:31987
TITLE: THE USE OF **ANTI-MALIGNIN** TO MONITOR RESIDUAL CANCER.
AUTHOR(S): THORNTHWAITE J T; DERHAGOPIAN R; REIMER W
CORPORATE SOURCE: IMMUNO-ONCOL. LABORATORIES, DEP. PATHOL., BAPTIST HOSP. MIAMI, 8950 NORTH KENDALL DRIVE, MIAMI, FLA. 33176.
SOURCE: JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, USA, JUNE 4-7, 1990.
FASEB (FED AM SOC EXP BIOL) J, (1990) 4 (7), A1811.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:347402 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR39:42663
TITLE: DETERMINATION OF **ANTI-MALIGNIN** IN PATIENTS WITH SUSPICIOUS MAMMOGRAMS.
AUTHOR(S): THORNTHWAITE J T; DERHAGOPIAN R; RIEMER W
CORPORATE SOURCE: IMMUNO-ONCOLOGY LABORATORIES, DEP. PATHOLOGY, BAPTIST HOSPITAL MIAMI, 8950 NORTH KENDALL DRIVE, MIAMI, FLA. 33176.
SOURCE: 81ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, MAY 23-26, 1990. PROC AM ASSOC CANCER RES ANNU MEET, (1990) 31 (0), 262.
CODEN: PAMREA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:4569 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:4569
TITLE: Antibody to cancer recognin and its production by human lymphocytes
INVENTOR(S): Bogoch, Samuel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 221748	A2	19870513	EP 1986-308352	19861027 <--
EP 221748	A3	19881012		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, LI, NL				
HU 43104	A2	19870928	HU 1986-4559	19861030 <--
JP 62126995	A2	19870609	JP 1986-261742	19861031 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1985-794356 19851101

AB Monoclonal antibodies to human cancer recognin are produced by obtaining a population of human lymphocytes, selecting a subpopulation which produces an antibody to cancer recognin, and treating the subpopulation-e.g. with pokeweed mitogen or by transformation with Epstein-Barr virus, to enhanced prodn. of the antibody. Normal **anti-malignin** -producing peripheral human B-lymphocytes were cultured in vitro and transformed with Epstein-Barr virus. Fast-binding **anti-malignin** antibody prodn. increased rapidly during the first 3-5 days of culture while the cell no. was rapidly increasing; slow-binding **anti-malignin** antibody prodn. was minimal during this period, but increased from day about 6 on, when the cell no. tended to stabilize. The predominant antibody type was IgM.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 26 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-02350 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Detection of malignant tumor cells; using a specific monoclonal antibody
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Bogoch S
PATENT INFO: US 4486538 **4 Dec 1984**
APPLICATION INFO: US 1981-271645 8 Jun 1981
PRIORITY INFO: US 1981-271645 8 Jun 1981
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1982-09294J [50]
AN 1985-02350 BIOTECHDS
AB The production of 2 products which are distinct species of **anti-malignin** antibody is described, together with the production of 3 artificially produced species of cell, each of which has the distinguishing characteristic of producing either 1 or both species of **anti-malignin** antibody. The malignin monoclonal antibody products are useful in the detection of cancerous or malignant tumor cells. Their preferential attachment to malignant tumor cells also makes the products useful for metabolic and therapeutic purposes. In an example, human brain glioma tumor tissue is homogenized and centrifuged to give a solution which is dialyzed and fractionated using a DEAE-cellulose (Cellex-D) column to give crude 'astrocytin'-precursor-containing fraction. Astrocytin is purified from this preparation by using Sephadex G-50, Sephadex G-15 and Cellex-D column chromatography. A second example describes the production of malignin-precursor in an artificial cancer cell culture, its subsequent purification and the

production of malignin from it. (25pp)

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:149514 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR27:66006
TITLE: ELEVATED LEVELS OF **ANTI MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY ARE QUANTITATIVELY RELATED TO LONGER SURVIVAL IN CANCER PATIENTS.
AUTHOR(S): BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S; ANTICH P; DUNGAN S M; HARRIS J H; AMBRUS J L; POWERS N
CORPORATE SOURCE: BOSTON UNIV. SCH. MED., 36 THE FENWAY, BOSTON, MASS. 02215.
SOURCE: PEETERS, H. (ED.). PROTIDES OF THE BIOLOGICAL FLUIDS COLLOQUIUM, VOL. 31. AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW SERIES DEVOTED TO PROTEINS AND RELATED STUDIES; PROCEEDINGS, L983. XXXI+1112P. PERGAMON PRESS: OXFORD, ENGLAND; NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS, (1984) 0 (0), P739-748. CODEN: PBFPA6. ISSN: 0079-7065. ISBN: 0-08-030764-7.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 26 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83610814 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83610814
TITLE: MALIGNIN, **ANTI-MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY AND SCANTAG.
AUTHOR: Bogoch S; Bogoch E S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Foundation for Res. on the Nervous System, 36 The Fenway, Boston, MA, 02215.
SOURCE: Protides Biol Fluid Proc Colloq, **(1983)** 30 337-352.
DOCUMENT TYPE: (MEETING PAPER)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 198305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB The possible relationship of malignin (MA) and **anti-malignin** (AMA) antibody to human cancer status was examined in 1,094 serum specimens obtained from 1,026 cancer patients and controls. In addition, because of the absence of previous direct evidence that a cancer antibody produced by the patient is beneficial to the patient, the possible relationship of quantity of AMA antibody to survival was investigated. Evidence is presented that the purified polyclonal antibody is useful for distinguishing cancer cells from normal cells (MTAG stain) and that when the antibody is coupled with a radiolabel (SCANTAG) it localizes preferentially in cancer cells in vivo. MA is a cancer cell 10,000 dalton polypeptide. AMA antibody was elevated in 92.7% of sera from patients with clinically and pathologically active cancer. That only an active cancer state appears to be associated with elevated antibody levels is supported by the finding that AMA antibody was in the normal range in 94.2% of sera from cancer patients who had been successfully treated and

showed no evidence of disease at the time of the determination. MA was correctly detected blind by specific immunoadsorption with purified AMA antibody in 20/22 cell preparations. The purified antibody is useful for the selective staining of cancer cells in vitro and for their localization in vivo. Monoclonal AMA antibodies have been produced. (20 Refs)

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:52830 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR26:52830
TITLE: MALIGNIN **ANTI MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY AND SCANTAG.
AUTHOR(S): BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S
CORPORATE SOURCE: FOUND. RES. NERVOUS SYSTEM, 36 FENWAY, BOSTON, MA 02215, USA.
SOURCE: PEETERS, H. (ED.). PROTIDES OF THE BIOLOGICAL FLUIDS PROCEEDINGS COLLOQUIUM, VOL. 30. NEUROPROTEINS, MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES SEPARATION METHODS. XXIII+775P. PERGAMON PRESS: OXFORD, ENGLAND; NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS, (1983) 0 (0), P337-352.
CODEN: PBFPA6. ISSN: 0079-7065. ISBN: 0-08-029815-.
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 26 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83008725 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83008725 PubMed ID: 6750020
TITLE: Determination of **anti-malignin** antibody and malignin in 1,026 cancer patients and controls: relation of antibody to survival.
AUTHOR: Bogoch S; Bogoch E S; Fager C A; Harris J H; Ambrus J L; Lux W E; Ransohoff J A
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, **(1982)** 13 (1-2) 49-69.
Journal code: 7505566. ISSN: 0025-7850.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900317
Last Updated on STN: 19900317
Entered Medline: 19821202

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 26 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81219922 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81219922 PubMed ID: 6113495
TITLE: Monoclonal **anti-malignin** antibodies.
AUTHOR: Bogoch S; Bogoch E S; Tsung Y K
SOURCE: LANCET, **(1981 Jul 18)** 2 (8238) 141-2.
Journal code: 2985213R. ISSN: 0140-6736.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19950206

Entered Medline: 19810827

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:43938 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR22:43938
TITLE: MONO CLONAL **ANTI MALIGNIN** ANTIBODIES.
AUTHOR(S): BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S; TSUNG Y-K
CORPORATE SOURCE: FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02215.
SOURCE: Lancet, (1981) 2 (8238), 141-142.
CODEN: LANCAO. ISSN: 0023-7507.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Short Communication
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:43717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:43717
TITLE: Detection of tumor cells
INVENTOR(S): Bogoshi, S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
JP 55037989	A2	19800317	JP 1979-86389	19790707	<--
GB 1532803	A	19781122	GB 1975-42208	19751015	<--
US 4298590	A	19811103	US 1978-922799	19780707	<--
US 4624932	A	19861125	US 1981-288296	19810730	<--
US 4624931	A	19861125	US 1983-519598	19831003	<--
JP 02016453	A2	19900119	JP 1989-15186	19890126	<--
JP 02060983	B4	19901218			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1978-922799	19780707
US 1978-941940	19780913
US 1973-385451	19730803
US 1974-450404	19740312
US 1975-550432	19750218
US 1975-553075	19750225
JP 1975-125830	19751017
US 1981-288296	19810730

AB Malignin, a recognin, is isolated from neuroglioma cells for use in the prepn. of chemoreciprocals [target adsorptive globulins (TAG), antimalignin] for identification of the tumor cells. Isolated malignin in 0.15M NaH2PO4-citric acid buffer (pH 4.0) was treated with bromoacetylcellulose (BAC) to form BAC-malignin, which was injected into rabbits to produce **anti-malignin** antibody. The antibody obtained was labeled with fluorescein for use in fluorescence immunoassay. TAG was prepd. by mixing body fluids (blood) with **anti-malignin** antibody malignin to give a complex, from which TAG was dissocd. Thus, a brain tumor sample was frozen, sectioned,

treated with TAG and then with the antibody-fluoresein complex and the treated sample was thoroughly washed for microscopy. The binding of **anti-malignin** antibody-TAG to neuroglioma cells was specific.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 26 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80665072 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80665072
TITLE: TUMOR MARKERS: MALIGNIN AND RELATED RECOGNINS ASSOCIATED WITH MALIGNANCY RATHER THAN WITH CELL TYPE.
AUTHOR: Bogoch S; Bogoch E S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Foundation Res. Nervous System, 36 The Fenway, Boston, MA.
SOURCE: Prog Clin Biol Res, **(1980)** 39 407-424.
ISSN: 0361-7742.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book; (MONOGRAPH)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 198007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19960517

AB In a seven-hospital blind study, astrocytin and malignin were used as antigens to detect and to quantitatively determine increased concentration of human **anti-malignin** antibody in patients with and without malignancies. These cancer cell antigens reflect the process of malignancy rather than the cell type, and are termed 'recognins' because they are derived from glycoprotein fragments thought to be involved in cell recognition. The properties of the recognin antigens are reviewed. In a multi-hospital blind study, human **anti-malignin** was purified from whole serum by its affinity to immobilized malignin antigen and quantified as protein by its absorption at 280 millimicrons. Of 82 non-brain malignancies, 71 were abnormally elevated and 6 were borderline elevated. Among 80 brain cancers, 74 were abnormally elevated, and 2 were borderline. Of 51 nonmalignant medical and surgical disorders, elevations were observed in only 4 and borderline elevations in 5. Among 77 normal subjects, elevations were observed in 5 and 11 were borderline elevated. Thus, patients with malignancies demonstrated elevations of **anti-malignin** antibody in 89.5%, while those without malignancies or normal patients had elevations in only 7.8% and 6.5%, respectively. The therapeutic implications of these results are discussed. (17 Refs)

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:89516 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR19:27014
TITLE: HUMAN TUMORS WITH **ANTI MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY.
AUTHOR(S): REDMOND F A; HARRIS J H; LOEB T L; BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E; GOHARA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. PATHOL., MED. COLL. OHIO, C.S. 10008, TOLEDO, OHIO 43699, USA.
SOURCE: 64TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FED. AM. SOC. EXP. BIOL., ANAHEIM, CALIF., USA, APR. 13-18, 1980. FED PROC, (1980) 39 (3), ABSTRACT 4626.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 26 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:114997 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: JG864
TITLE: STUDIES OF HUMAN-TUMORS WITH **ANTI-MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY (MTAG)
AUTHOR: REDMOND F A (Reprint); HARRIS J H; LOEB T L; BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E; GOHARA A
CORPORATE SOURCE: MED COLL OHIO, TOLEDO, OH, 43699; BRAIN RES LAB, NEW YORK,
NY, 00000; BOSTON UNIV, SCH MED, BOSTON, MA, 02215
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS, (**1980**) Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 1145.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 2

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:530214 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:130214
TITLE: Tumor markers: malignin and related recognins associated with malignancy rather than with cell type
AUTHOR(S): Bogoch, Samuel; Bogoch, Elenore S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Boston Univ., Boston, MA, USA
SOURCE: Prog. Clin. Biol. Res. (**1980**), 39(Neurochem. Clin. Neurol.), 407-24
CODEN: PCBRD2; ISSN: 0361-7742
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The amts. of serum **anti-malignin** antibody detected in nonbrain (166.8 mg/mL) and brain (180.8) malignancies were significantly higher than the values in control nonmalignant medical and surgical disorders (59.5) and in normal controls (60.2). Of 7 patients with low amts. of serum antibody (<135 .mu.g/mL), 5 died within 8 mo of diagnosis, whereas of 60 patients with high amts. of antibody ("135 .mu.g/mL), only 17 died in the same period. During radiotherapy and chemotherapy in 1 patient with brain cancer, the amt. of **anti-malignin** antibody found on blind serial detns. correlated directly with radiog. evidence of both an increase and a decrease in tumor mass and correlated inversely with clin. status.

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:38345 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR20:38345
TITLE: **ANTI MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY AS A CANCER SCREEN AND MALIGNIN AS A POTENTIAL VACCINE.
AUTHOR(S): BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S
CORPORATE SOURCE: BOSTON U. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON, USA.
SOURCE: 4TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTIVE ONCOLOGY ON CANCER DETECTION AND PREVENTION,
LONDON, ENGLAND, JULY 26-31, 1980. CANCER DETECT PREV, (1980) 3 (1), NO PAGINATION.
CODEN: CDPRD4. ISSN: 0361-090X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 26 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79198261 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79198261 PubMed ID: 87667
TITLE: Disarmed **anti-malignin** antibody in human cancer.
AUTHOR: Bogoch S; Bogoch E S
SOURCE: LANCET, **(1979 May 5)** 1 (8123) 987.
Journal code: 2985213R. ISSN: 0140-6736.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197908
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19790816

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 26 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79621122 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79621122
TITLE: DISARMED **ANTI-MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY IN HUMAN CANCER (LETTER).
AUTHOR: Bogoch S; Bogoch E S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nervous System Res. Foundation, Boston, MA, 02215.
SOURCE: Lancet, **(1979)** 1 (8123) 987.
ISSN: 0140-6736.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 197908
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19950508
AB Disarmed **anti-malignin** antibody in human cancer sera is discussed. It is thought that the disarming of antibody may be one of the successful defenses against host attack. This phenomenon should be taken into account in therapeutic attempts with purified **anti-malignin** antibody currently underway. (7 Refs)

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 26 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:192511 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: GT719
TITLE: DISARMED **ANTI-MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY IN HUMAN CANCER
AUTHOR: BOGOCH S (Reprint); BOGOCH E S
CORPORATE SOURCE: FDN RES NERVOUS SYST, BOSTON, MA, 02215 (Reprint); BOSTON UNIV, SCH MED, BOSTON, MA, 02215
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: LANCET, (**1979**) Vol. 1, No. 8123, pp. 987.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 7

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE

7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:103996 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR17:43996
TITLE: ELEVATED SERUM **ANTI MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY IN GLIOMA AND OTHER CANCER PATIENTS A 7 HOSPITAL BLIND STUDY.
AUTHOR(S): BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S; FAGER C A; GOLDENSOHN E S; HARRIS J H; HICKOK D F; LOWDEN J A; LUX W E; RANSOHOFF J; WALKER M D
SOURCE: Neurology, (1979) 29 (4), 584-585.
CODEN: NEURAI. ISSN: 0028-3878.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L11 ANSWER 24 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:97896 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR17:37896
TITLE: IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC SEROLOGIC STUDIES WITH **ANTI MALIGNIN** ANTIBODY.
AUTHOR(S): HARRIS J H; BOGOCH S; BOGOCH E S; VOELLER K; ROBINSON M
SOURCE: J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol., (1979) 38 (3), 318.
CODEN: JNENAD. ISSN: 0022-3069.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:18669 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:18669
TITLE: Recognins
INVENTOR(S): Bogoch, Samuel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 70 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2546670	A1	19770421	DE 1975-2546670	19751017 <--

AB Methods are described for the prepn. and characterization of 2 recognins (astrocytin and malignin), their resp. antibodies (anti-astrocytin and **anti-malignin**), and of slow-target-attaching globulin (S-TAG) and fast-target-attaching globulin (F-TAG), and procedures are described for their use in the detection and treatment of cancer. Astrocytin is prepd. from brain glioma tumors and malignin from cultured cancer cells by procedures including cell disruption and chromatog. The mol. wts. of astrocytin and malignin are 8000 and 10,000, resp., and their soly. properties and approx. amino acid compns. are given. Both astrocytin and malignin can form conjugates with bromoacetylcellulose that may be used to produce the resp. antibodies in mammals that are toxic in

vitro for brain tumor cells, and, if combined with fluorescein, may be used to demonstrate the presence of glioma tumor cells in histol. sections by fluorescent antibody techniques. S-TAG and F-TAG are obtained by incubating for 2 h or 10 min, resp., blood serum (or other body fluid) with either bromoacetylcellulose-recognin complex. Both S-TAG and F-TAG are macroglobulins that exist in aggregates of 50,000 mol. wt. species. Methods are described for detecting tumors in living mammals by detg. the concns. of S-TAG and F-TAG in blood serum (or other body fluid) and by using a fluorescein-conjugated TAG and anti-recognin antibody in fluorescent antibody anal. of histol. sections.

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:439029 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:39029
TITLE: Malignin: cancer polypeptide
AUTHOR(S): Bogoch, Samuel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Found. Res. Nerv. Syst., Boston Univ. Sch. Med., Boston, Mass., USA
SOURCE: Dev. Neurosci. (**1977**), 2(Mech., Regul. Spec. Funct. Protein Synth. Brain), 433-40
CODEN: DNEUD5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In 8 sep. blind studies using the reagent TARGET.RTM. for detection of serum antibody to the cancer specific polypeptide malignin, pos. results were found in 65/72 definitely diagnosed clin. cancer (93% correct for brain and 90% correct for all cancers and neg. results occurred in 95 of 100 of control cases. Similarly, the indirect immunofluorescence reagent BRAINTAG.RTM., for histochem. detection of malignin, gave pos. results in all 7 brain tumor biopsy specimens examd. including 3 astrocytomas, 1 mixed glioma, 1 malignant retrobulbar neuroectodermal tumor, 1 lung oat cell carcinoma metastatic to brain, and 1 choroid plexus papilloma whereas 4 nontumor brain biopsies from epilepsy cases and 1 normal autopsy specimen were neg. Observations with 1 thalamic tumor patient indicate that **anti-malignin** antibody levels may vary with tumor load and thus have clin. utility in monitoring tumor therapy.

=> d history

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:22:36 ON 19 SEP 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CANCERLIT, LIFESCI, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:24:29 ON 19 SEP 2002
L1 141 S (ERKHOV V?)/AU OR (ERKOV,V?)/AU OR (ERKHOV, V?)/AU
L2 17 S L1 AND ENGLISH/LA
L3 13 DUP REM L2 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'RUSSCI' ENTERED AT 19:28:16 ON 19 SEP 2002
L4 6 S (ERKHOV V?)/AU OR (ERKOV,V?)/AU OR (ERKHOV, V?)/AU

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CANCERLIT, LIFESCI, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:28:50 ON 19 SEP 2002
L5 15369 S ERYTHROCYT?(A)(SEDIMENT? OR PRECIPITAT? OR DEPOSIT?)
L6 43 S L5(S)(ANTIIDIOTYP? OR IDIOTYP?)
L7 39 S L6 AND PY<1999

L8	17	DUP REM L7 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	49	S ANTI(W)MALIGNIN OR ANTI(W) MALIGNAN
L10	42	S L9 AND PY<1999
L11	26	DUP REM L10 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

484963

L20 ANSWER 26 OF 29 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:419584 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: JC659
TITLE: REGULATION OF TYPE-I AND TYPE-II TRANSGLUTAMINASE IN NORMAL HUMAN BRONCHIAL EPITHELIAL AND **LUNG-CARCINOMA** CELLS
AUTHOR: VOLLBERG T M; GEORGE M D; NERVI C; JETTEN A M (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: NIEHS, PULM PATHOBIOL LAB, CELL BIOL SECT, POB 12233, RES TRIANGLE PK, NC, 27709
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF RESPIRATORY CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
, (**JUL 1992**) Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 10-18.
ISSN: 1044-1549.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 48

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB In cultured, undifferentiated normal human bronchial epithelial (HBE) cells, transglutaminase activity was localized predominantly in the cytosolic fraction of cell lysates. Upon squamous differentiation, this cytosolic activity declined and was replaced by a 40-fold increase in the activity of particulate (membrane-associated) transglutaminase. Immunoblot analysis demonstrated that the cytosolic transglutaminase was Type II (tissue) transglutaminase and that squamous differentiation shifted gene expression to the Type I (epidermal) transglutaminase. Retinoic acid, an inhibitor of squamous cell differentiation, suppressed the increase in Type I transglutaminase. The decrease in Type II transglutaminase activity was unaffected by retinoic acid. Transforming growth factor-beta-1 (TGF-beta-1) enhanced Type II transglutaminase activity about 10-fold in the undifferentiated cells but did not increase Type I transglutaminase or cholesterol sulfate, two early markers of squamous differentiation. TGF-beta-2 was equivalent to TGF-beta-1 in inducing Type II transglutaminase and in inhibiting the growth of HBE cells. The differentiation-related and **TGT**-beta-induced changes in transglutaminase activity were reflected in the level of transglutaminase Type I and Type II protein and mRNA. Expression of transglutaminases in **lung carcinoma** cell lines was variable. No correlation was observed between the expression of Type I transglutaminase and the classification of the cells as squamous cell carcinoma. Several **lung carcinoma** cell lines exhibited high levels of Type II transglutaminase activity that were increased several-fold by TGF-beta-1 treatment. Retinoic acid was ineffective in altering transglutaminase expression in most cell lines but induced Type II transglutaminase in a time- and dose-dependent manner in NCI-HUT-460 cells. Our results demonstrate that expression of transglutaminases is differentially regulated during squamous differentiation of HBE cells and that TGF-beta and retinoic acid can affect the expression of transglutaminases in normal and neoplastic epithelial cells derived from the human airways.

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999701829 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99701829
TITLE: Evaluation of a New Immunological Marker TGT (**TURTEST**[Superscript [trade]]) in the Diagnosis of Lung Cancer (Meeting abstract).
AUTHOR: Berlin A; Chiaffitelli C; Erkhov V; Maximenko V; Bakhlaev I; Oleinik E; Luongo A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Radiotherapy, University of Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay.
SOURCE: Proc Annu Meet Am Soc Clin Oncol, (1999) 18 A1837.
DOCUMENT TYPE: (MEETING ABSTRACTS)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 199910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000616
Last Updated on STN: 20000616

AB The TGT (**TURTEST**[Superscript [trade]]) is an immunological marker based on a reaction of hemoagglutination by a specific anti-idiotypical, anti-embryonic serum. The TGT was developed in the Hertzen Cancer Research Institute (Moscow, Russia). To evaluate the validity of TGT in the differential diagnosis of pathological lung conditions, post-therapeutic follow-up and screening of population from 1994 to 1998 seven thousand six hundred and eighty seven (7, 687) patients from oncologic high-risk areas of Karelia (Russia), Montevideo (Uruguay) and Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) underwent TGT. Differential diagnosis was studied with: 297 lung cancer (LUC) patients, 36 patients with benign lung tumor (BLT), 126 with non-neoplastic lung pathologies (NNLP) and 80 healthy patients. The sensitivity (S) observed according to the stage was:

S (T1)=85.8%, S (T2)=90.6%, S (T3)=90.3% and S (T4)=87.5%, the average sensitivity was 88.6[plusmn]2.3% and the average specificity (E) in healthy patients, BLT and NNLP groups was 90.0[plusmn]5.9%. Post-therapeutic follow-up was performed with 160 LUC patients (TGT-positive) who had received radical surgery (RS) and 28 patients (TGT-positive) who had received non-radical surgery (NRS). In the case of RS (after 6 months) only 10.0% of the patients showed positive TGT, and in the case of NRS 72.0%. These results were used as a criterion of the effectiveness of the therapy. Screening of population: 6960 patients from high-risk areas were checked from 1994 through 1998. 204 positive results (2.9%) were obtained, 45 (22.0%) of which were diagnosed as having neoplasms in different locations right after the test was done (7 patients with LUC). 27.0% of these patients showed asymptomatic pathologies. The TGT is highly sensitive (S=88.6[plusmn]2.3%) and specific (E=90.0[plusmn]5.9%) to active malignant lung tumors. It could be used as a supplementary method in the screening and diagnosing of LUC, as well as to control the effectiveness of the chosen therapy and to monitor the progress of the disease.

Detailed Description Text (70):
Patient 2, following treatment using the LISTEN system five times per week for one month, no longer tested positive for cancer, using the serum
AMAS.TM. test (Anti-Malignin Antibody in Serum determined with TARGET.TM. Reagent; Oncolab, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Abrams, M. B. et al. 1994 Cancer
Detection and Prevention 18:65-78). In this test, the higher the component result number, the more indicative the result is of cancer. The
AMAS.TM. normal range for S-TAG is 0-399; for F-TAG 0-299; and for net-TAG 0-99. The specific results of the AMAS.TM. test for this patient after
one month of treatment were as follows: S-TAG 184 .mu.g/ml (normal); F-TAG 79 .mu.g/ml (normal); and net-TAG 105 .mu.g/ml (borderline). AMAS.TM.
test results continued to improve with continued administration of radio frequency signals corresponding to homeopathic dilutions of growth
factors. Two months later, after continued treatment, the results of the AMAS.TM. test were as follows: S-TAG 152 .mu.g/ml (17% decrease); F-TAG
70 .mu.g/ml (11% decrease) and net-TAG 82 .mu.g/ml (now in normal range with a 22% decrease). All component measurements indicated that normal
results had been achieved. The results of blood chemistry analyses for Patient 2 before treatment and after one month of treatment with signals
corresponding to TGF.beta.1 are shown in Table VII.

WEST

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L5: Entry 15 of 53 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5977056 A
TITLE: Treatment of thrombotic events

DATE FILED (1):
19960327

Priority Application Date (1):
19900420

Priority Application Date (2):
19910408

Drawing Description Text (14):
FIG. 12 shows the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) of plasma from a normal patient (circles) and one with a pulmonary embolism (squares), in the absence (open symbols) and presence (closed symbols) of hementin.

Detailed Description Text (9):
Patients suffering from pulmonary embolism typically experience accelerated Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR). Administration of a composition comprising hementin to such patients, according to the method of the present invention, has now been shown to reduce accelerated ESR. Furthermore, the action of hementin-containing compositions to reduce ESR also demonstrates that accelerated ESR is in some way related to erythrocyte interaction with fibrinogen. Hementin can therefore serve as a diagnostic index to the degree of erythrocyte interaction with fibrinogen in individual patients. Additionally, it has also been found that, where increased plasma fibrinogen affects blood viscosity, hementin compositions can be used therapeutically to reduce the viscosity.

Detailed Description Text (133):
By virtue of its specific fibrinogenolytic action, purified hementin can be used to determine the contribution of fibrinogen to haematological parameters such as thrombin clotting times and activated partial thromboplastic time (APTT). In a similar manner, hementin can also be used to determine the fibrinogen contribution to the Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) which is a diagnostic marker for certain haematological disorders such as myeloma and rheumatoid arthritis.

L5: Entry 43 of 53 File: USPT Nov 1, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4782014 A
TITLE: Assay and purification of amyloid components, applications, and kits therefor

DATE FILED (1):
19860616

Priority Application Date (1):
19850625

Brief Summary Text (7):
Changes in concentration and ratio of acute phase proteins, e.g. CRP and SAA, and of SAP are important for diagnosis and management purposes of a number of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile polyarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, Reiter's syndrome, psoriatic arthritis or rheumatic fever, vasculitis syndromes, Chron's disease, autoimmune conditions, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus or polymyositis, malignancies, transplant rejection and the like.

Brief Summary Text (8):
The usual test for measuring changes in actue phase and related proteins until recently has been the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. This test is cheap and easily performed, but as an indirect method, not very accurate and reproducible. With the development of antisera directed against these proteins, it is now possible to measure individual components of the acute phase response and gain valuable information for diagnostic purposes. CRP has been and is still the acute phase reactant most widely measured. But recent data suggest that SAA is a more sensitive marker of inflammation than CRP [R. E. Chambers et al., Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 42, 665 (1983)]. It is also becoming evident that not all acute phase proteins are raised in parallel and that further valuable information can be obtained from the assessment of the SAP level in plasma.

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

L5: Entry 51 of 53 File: USPT Jan 31, 1978

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4071314 A
TITLE: Processes, reagents and means for early diagnosis of pregnancy

DATE FILED (1):
19760629

Priority Application Date (1):
19730108

Drawing Description Text (23):
In conformity with an advantageous embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention, the tube or similar device holds the multi-component reagent which is so modified that when the urine being examined holds less than 1,500 I.U. of HCG per liter, it will cause an erythrocyte/antibody agglutination in the form of a clear precipitate of homogeneous nature, and when the urine examined contains more than 1,500 I.U. of HCG per liter, the agglutination reaction will not occur, and when the antigen substrate consists of erythrocytes, these will deposit as a ring, having failed to react with the antibodies in view of the inhibiting action of the HCG in the urine being examined.

Drawing Description Text (33):
It follows from the above description that regardless of the implementing means, or of the embodiments and particular modes, a new and novel process and a modified reagent will be obtained for early pregnancy diagnosis. Furthermore, new means for implementing this process and utilizing this reagent are provided, which, with respect to previously known processes, reagents and means, offer significant advantages that were clearly described above and which further advantageously allow extending their applications without requiring adaptation. For example, they allow easy and rapid detection of chorionic gonadotropin in the urine of males afflicted with testicular tumors of the teratoma and epithelioma types.

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:402504 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA84:78684
TITLE: APPEARANCE OF SERUM ANTIBODIES TO RAT YOLK-SAC **CARCINOMAS** DURING THE LATENT PERIOD PRIOR TO PRIMARY **TUMOR** DEVELOPMENT.
AUTHOR(S): LINDVALL M L; ALUMETS J; SJOGREN H O
CORPORATE SOURCE: THE WALLENBERG LAB., UNIV. LUND, BOX 7031, 220 07 LUND, SWEDEN.
SOURCE: INT J CANCER, (1987) 40 (1), 99-103.
CODEN: IJCNAW. ISSN: 0020-7136.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rat yolk-sac **tumors** were induced by intraperitoneal (i.p.) displacement of the visceral yolk sac in fetectomized W/Fu **rats**. **Serum** was obtained from each female rat prior to the pregnancy preceding the **tumor**-inducing procedure and then once a month during the induction period. The sera were analyzed for the presence of antibodies binding to cultured cells of one of the yolk-sac **tumors** . Sera were also assayed for complement-dependent cytotoxic antibodies on **tumor** cells. In rat that developed **tumors**, antibodies reacting specifically with the target **tumor** cells could be detected in all of 10 rats. Antibodies appeared before **tumor** detection in all animals but one, and in 6 rats as early as 11 to 25 weeks prior to **tumor** detection. Nine rats developed antibodies demonstrable in the binding assay and in 6 of those the antibodies appeared 8 to 25 weeks before the **tumor** became palpable. Analysis of the isotypes of the Ig that bound to **tumor** cells showed that IgG1 and IgG2b were most frequently present. In one rat IgG2a antibodies appeared one month before **tumor** detection followed by IgG1 and IgG2b antibodies detectable 4 weeks later. IgG2c and IgM antibodies were not detected in any of the rats. At dilution 1/10, sera of all 10 rats showed specific cytoxicity to the **tumor** cells in the presence of added rabbit complement. In 9 of these animals antibodies were demonstrated 1 to 4 months prior to **tumor** detection.

L28 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75220053 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75220053 PubMed ID: 168675
TITLE: Detection of hepatoma associated embryonic antigen in **tumour**-bearer serum.
AUTHOR: Rees R C; Price M R; Shan L P; Baldwin R W
SOURCE: TRANSPLANTATION, (1975 May) 19 (5) 424-9.
Journal code: 0132144. ISSN: 0041-1337.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197511
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19751105

AB Embryonic antigen associated with an aminoazo dye-induced rat hepatoma was identified in the serum from rats bearing progressively growing **tumours**. Antigenic activity in serum samples was detected by their capacity to neutralize multiparous **rat serum antibody** reacting with surface **embryonic antigens** expressed upon viable hepatoma cells as assessed with use of the indirect membrane immunofluorescence test. Serum taken at various states of **tumour** growth from hepatoma-bearing rats was separated by Sephadex G-150 gel filtration column chromatography at pH 7.3 and pH 2.8 with use of procedures designed to identify free circulating antigen and antigen derived from immune complexes. Hepatoma-associated embryonic antigen was demonstrable in **tumour**-bearer serum in a free form most markedly in the later stages after implantation of **tumour** cells (from the end of the 2nd week to the 5th week of **tumour** growth). Antigenic activity in fractions derived from immune complexes was detected earlier during **tumour** development (from day 8 after **tumour** induction), and this was present in all serum samples taken up to the 5th week after **tumour** cell inoculation.

Sidell et al., "Oncofoetal Antigen I: A Target for Immune Cytolysis of Human Cancer," Br. J. Cancer, 40:950-953, 1979.

30. Blair S D, Theodorou N A, Begent R H J et al (1990). Comparison of anti-fetal colonic microvillus and anti-CEA antibodies in peroperative
radioimmunolocalisation of colorectal cancer, Br. J. Cancer, 61, 891.

Wong et al., "Augmentation of anti-fetal antigen antibody levels in melanoma patients undergoing active specific immunotherapy with a tumor cell
vaccine," Melanoma, Proceedings of ASCO, 7:248, 1988.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:479679 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:92575
TITLE: Method for characterization of abnormal cells using multiple antibody- or ligand-coated particles
INVENTOR(S): Fodstad, Oystein; Hoifodt, Hanne Kleppe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Norway
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9828622	A1	19980702	WO 1997-NO342	19971216	<--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
NO 9605531	A	19980622	NO 1996-5531	19961220	<--
AU 9878752	A1	19980717	AU 1998-78752	19971216	<--
AU 728190	B2	20010104			
EP 951645	A1	19991027	EP 1997-949270	19971216	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: NO 1996-5531 A 19961220
WO 1997-NO342 W 19971216

AB A method to detect and phenotype target cells in cell suspensions uses particles coated with antibodies/ligands directed to antigenic determinants/receptors expressed on the target cells. The method is characterized in that several types of particles are used and each type of particle is instrumentally or visually separable by fluorescence, color and size. Each type of particle is coated with a different antibody or ligand. The particles are incubated simultaneously or sequentially with cell suspensions contg. the target cells, in connection or not with a per se known enrichment procedure. A kit using the method is also disclosed. A suspension of ascitic cells was incubated with different antibody-coated fluorescent particles and paramagnetic immunobeads. The cells were detd. to be malignant and epithelial in nature based on the antibody particles that bound to the cells.

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:325097 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:320343
TITLE: Expression in cytotoxic T lymphocytes of a single-chain anti-carcinoembryonic antigen antibody. Redirected Fas ligand-mediated lysis of colon carcinoma
AUTHOR(S): Darcy, Phillip K.; Kershaw, Michael H.; Trapani, Joseph A.; Smyth, Mark J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cellular Cytotoxic Laboratory, Austin Research Institute, Heidelberg, 3084, Australia
SOURCE: European Journal of Immunology (**1998**), 28(5), 1663-1672
CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the MD45 mouse cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) hybridoma cell line, the authors have expressed a chimeric receptor, consisting of the single-chain variable domains (scFv) of anti-carcinoma **embryonic antigen** (CEA) mAb linked to Fc.gamma. receptor (Fc.gamma.R) chain via a CD8 hinge. Transfected MD45 subclones lysed CEA-pos. human colon carcinoma cell lines in an antigen-specific and FasL-dependent manner. The degree of lysis correlated with the level of chimeric receptor expressed on transduced MD45 subclones. The requirement for an intact Y65TGL motif in the signaling .gamma. chain suggested that interaction of the chimeric receptor with target cell CEA induced the cytotoxicity of MD45-scFv subclones. MD45 expressing a Y65F mutant chimera still displayed minor levels of lysis following PMA stimulation, suggesting that PMA could bypass y chain induction of functional FasL. Pretreatment of Fas-resistant CEA-pos. colon carcinoma target cells with IFN-.gamma. increased their sensitivity of MD45-scFv subclones and FasL-mediated lysis. This study has demonstrated the successful activation of FasL function via a chimeric receptor introduced into lymphocytes and the susceptibility of human colon carcinoma to combined cytokine and CTL treatment.

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:329022 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:53304
TITLE: Antibody-directed superantigen-mediated T-cell killing of myeloid leukemic cell line cells
AUTHOR(S): Gidlof, Cecilia; Carlson, Barbro; Dohlsten, Mikael; Totterman, Thomas H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Immunology, University Hospital, Uppsala, S-751 85, Swed.
SOURCE: European Journal of Haematology (**1998**), 60(4), 233-239
CODEN: EJHAEC; ISSN: 0902-4441
PUBLISHER: Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacterial superantigens (SAgs) bound to MHC class II mols. on target cells are efficient activators of cytotoxic T cells expressing certain T cell receptor (TCR) V.beta. regions. It was described earlier that the specificity of the SAg Staphylococcus enterotoxin A (SEA) can be changed by introducing a D227A point mutation in the major MHC class II binding site and by genetically fusing the SEA mutant (SEAm) to protein A (PA). This SEAm-PA fusion protein can then be used to direct cytotoxic T cells to tumor cells coated with monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). The authors tested the PA-SEAm fusion protein together with mAbs against the myeloid cell surface antigens CD13, CD15 and CD33. A SEA-reactive T cell line was

used as effector cells against 10 different myeloid leukemic cell lines. Optimal lysis of antigen pos. leukemic cells was obtained at a PA-SEAm concn. of 1 ng/mL and effector: target cell ratios of 15:1. No correlation between target cell sensitivity and the level of surface antigen expression could be seen. The 6 acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cell lines tested appeared to be more sensitive than the 4 chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) cell lines. The sensitivity of the AML cell line HL-60 could be improved further by stimulation with TNF.alpha.. This was accompanied by increased surface ICAM-1 expression whereas specific target mol. expression (CD13, CD33) was unchanged. This suggests that sensitivity to lysis is related to the leukemic subtype and ICAM-1 expression but not to the tumor antigen d. The results show that it is possible to direct cytotoxic T cells to myeloid leukemia cells by using SAgs linked to mAbs, and encourage the construction and testing of a recombinant direct SAg-mAb fusion protein as a candidate drug for therapy of myeloid leukemias.

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:555209 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:301374
TITLE: Immune recognition of endometrial tumor antigens induced by multiparity
AUTHOR(S): Katsanis, Ward A.; Shields, Lisa B. E.; Spinnato, Joseph A.; Gercel-Taylor, Cicek; Taylor, Douglas D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Gynecology Oncology, School of Medicine, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, 40292, USA
SOURCE: Gynecologic Oncology (**1998**), 70(1), 33-39
CODEN: GYNOA3; ISSN: 0090-8258
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The risk of developing endometrial cancer is reduced with increasing parity. The purpose of this study was to investigate the possibility that maternal immunization against **fetal antigens** might be elicited during pregnancy and, if so, to characterize antigens reactive with this immune response. Sera were obtained from nulliparous (n = 9) and multiparous women (n = 14). Cellular proteins were isolated from normal endometrium and cultured cells from early (HEC-1A) and late (KLE and RL95-2) stage endometrial cancers. These were sepd. by SDS-PAGE and those proteins reactive with each individual's serum were assessed by Western immunoblot. Reactive proteins were isolated from KLE tumor cells by immunoaffinity columns. Three commonly recognized proteins were identified, sepd., and processed for internal microsequencing. Sera from multiparous women, used as primary antibodies, recognized multiple bands on endometrial tumors, ranging from 10 to 120 kDa. Several antigens were commonly recognized by the sera of multiparous women. The three commonly recognized proteins, normally expressed by fetal tissues, were identified as cystatin A (10 kDa), epidermal fatty acid binding protein (18 kDa), and keratin 10 (54 kDa). Nulliparous women failed to recognize these antigens. These findings suggest that certain antigens expressed by the fetus and/or the placenta immunize women during pregnancy. This immune response may protect these women from developing endometrial cancer and explain epidemiol. findings. Future studies will explore the utility of these reexpressed **fetal antigens** as possible targets

for active immunotherapy. (c) 1998 Academic Press.

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:383186 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799682389
TITLE: Manipulation of blastodermal cells.
AUTHOR(S): Etches, Robert J. (1); Clark, Mary Ellen; Zajchowski, Laura; Speksnijder, Gordon; Gibbins, Ann M. Verrinder; Kino, Katsutoshi; Pain, Bertrand; Samarut, Jacques
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Animal Poultry Sci., Univ. Guelph, Guelph, ON N1G 2W1 Canada
SOURCE: Poultry Science, (1997) Vol. 76, No. 8, pp. 1075-1083. Meeting Info.: Symposium on Genetic Selection: Strategies for the Future
ISSN: 0032-5791.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 104 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:162163 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: WH998
TITLE: Immunization of mice with a fully synthetic globo H antigen results in **antibodies** against human **cancer** cells: A combined chemical-immunological approach to the fashioning of an anticancer vaccine
AUTHOR: Ragupathi G; PArk T K; Zhang S L; Kim I J; Graber L; Adluri S; Lloyd K O; Danishefsky S J (Reprint); Livingston P O
CORPORATE SOURCE: SLOAN KETTERING INST CANC RES, BIOORGAN CHEM LAB, 1275 YORK AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10021 (Reprint); SLOAN KETTERING INST CANC RES, BIOORGAN CHEM LAB, NEW YORK, NY 10021; SLOAN KETTERING INST CANC RES, LAB TUMOR VACCINOL, NEW YORK, NY 10021; SLOAN KETTERING INST CANC RES, LAB TUMOR ANTIGEN IMMUNOCHEM, NEW YORK, NY 10021; COLUMBIA UNIV, DEPT CHEM, NEW YORK, NY 10021
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE-INTERNATIONAL EDITION IN ENGLISH, (**3 FEB 1997**) Vol. 36, No. 1-2, pp. 125-128.
Publisher: VCH PUBLISHERS INC, 303 NW 12TH AVE, DEERFIELD BEACH, FL 33442-1788.
ISSN: 0570-0833.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS; LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 28

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:870548 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:27595
TITLE: Phase I clinical trial of serotherapy in patients with acute myeloid **leukemia** with an **immunoglobulin** M monoclonal antibody to CD15
AUTHOR(S): Ball, Edward D.; Selvaggi, Kathy; Hurd, David; Herzig, Roger; Clark, Laura; Malley, Vicki; Persichetti, Jeannette; deMagelhaus-Silverman, Margarida

CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Center, University Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA,
15213, USA
SOURCE: Clinical Cancer Research (**1995**), 1(9), 965-72
CODEN: CCREF4; ISSN: 1078-0432
PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Sixteen patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) were treated with a continuous i.v. infusion of mAb PM-81, an IgM mAb directed against the cellular differentiation antigen CD15, which is expressed on leukemia cells of >95% of patients with AML. MAb PM-81, also referred to as MDX-11, is capable of activating human and rabbit complement and lysing CD15-pos. AML cells. In this Phase I study, patients were treated with 0.5, 1.0, or 1.5 mg/kg MDX-11 delivered over a 24-h period followed by conventional chemotherapy. Transient decreases in circulating blast cells postinfusion (prior to chemotherapy) were obsd. at all doses. We were able to show MDX-11 binding to bone marrow blasts in those patients who achieved stable serum levels of MDX-11. Serum MDX-11 was detectable at the 1.0- and 1.5-mg/kg doses. Doses of 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg were generally well tolerated, with no toxicities greater than grade II (Eastern Cooperative Oncol. Group) reported. However, two of five patients receiving the 1.5-mg/kg dose experienced grade IV toxicities that resolved with treatment (one of these patients completed the infusion). Common toxicities reported included fever, chills, and hypotension. Only one patient developed human antimouse antibodies at 4 wk posttreatment. This study detd. that 1.0 mg/kg is a biol. ED that can be administered safely with little toxicity. Based on these results, we are pursuing a Phase I/II study of MDX-11 infusion following chemotherapy for patients with relapsed AML.

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95204046 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95204046 PubMed ID: 7896441
TITLE: Purification and characterization of a new 85-kDa glycoprotein antigen from human breast tumor.
AUTHOR: Pal S; Sanyal U; Chattopadhyay U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Tumor Immunobiology, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, India.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, **(1995 Mar 16)** 60 (6) 759-65.
Journal code: 0042124. ISSN: 0020-7136.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199504
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950504
Last Updated on STN: 19950504
Entered Medline: 19950421

AB A new breast-tumor-associated antigen (BTAA) was purified and partially characterized from human breast tumor. By DEAE-cellulose discontinuous NaCl-gradient chromatography of a crude extract of human malignant breast tumor, 3 major protein peaks were obtained. Circulating antibodies against

one of the protein peaks, HF1, was observed in breast-**cancer** patients. The **antibodies** were absent in patients with carcinoma of the uterine cervix, lung, stomach and liver or with benign breast diseases and in healthy women. Absorption of the sera of breast-cancer patients with normal human breast tissue pellet did not remove the HF1-reactive circulating antibodies. The BTAA was partially purified from HF1 by subjecting the fraction to SDS-PAGE and eluting the band 3 (HF1-3).

Western-blot analysis confirmed the presence of the BTAA in HF1-3. Using an affinity column of protein-A-Sepharose-bound IgG, purified from breast-cancer patients' sera, the BTAA was also recovered from HF1. Purification of the BTAA was achieved by subjecting HF1 to size-exclusion high-performance liquid chromatography (SE-HPLC). The antigen was characterized as a glycoprotein with MW of approximately 85 kDa and appeared not to be related either to murine mammary-tumor virus (MuMTV) structural antigens or to human **fetal antigens**. The BTAA-reactive circulating antibodies in the breast-cancer patients were of IgG, sub-type, and the level of these antibodies significantly decreased in patients following surgical removal of the breast tumors.

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:404513 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:4513
TITLE: Direct selection of cells by secretion product
INVENTOR(S): Miltenyi, Stefan; Radbruch, Andreas; Manz, Rudi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miltenyi Biotec. Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9409117	A1	19940428	WO 1993-US10126	19931021	<--
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2146974	AA	19940428	CA 1993-2146974	19931021	<--
AU 9455385	A1	19940509	AU 1994-55385	19931021	<--
AU 679949	B2	19970717			
EP 667896	A1	19950823	EP 1994-900375	19931021	<--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
JP 08504574	T2	19960521	JP 1993-510396	19931021	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-965934 19921021
WO 1993-US10126 19931021

AB Cells can be labeled with products which they secrete and release in an efficient manner by coupling the cells at their surface to a specific binding partner for the product and allowing the product to be captured by the specific binding partner as it is secreted and released. The specific binding partner is a bispecific antibody recognizing a cell surface mol.

(CD4, CD8, CD19, etc.) and the secreted product. Viscous medium (e.g. gelatin, agarose or alginate) is used to limit the diffusion of the product to facilitate the capture by product-secreting cells. The product-labeled cells can then be further coupled to suitable labels (e.g. chromophore, fluorophore), if desired, and sepd. by cell sorting according to the presence, absence, or amt. of product. For sepg. IgM-secreting hybridoma from **myeloma**, anti-IgM **antibody** was conjugated with avidin and immobilized on hybridoma through biotinylpalmitoyldextran (prepn. described) for capturing IgM upon the secretion, and a magnetic particle-immobilized anti-IgM antibody was used to capture and sep. the labeled hybridoma.

L29 ANSWER 10 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:656537 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:256537
TITLE: Diagnostic and/or therapeutic immunoconjugates targeted to neovascular endothelial cells
INVENTOR(S): Thorpe, Philip E.; Burrows, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Texas System, USA; Imperial Cancer Research Technology
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 171 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9317715	A1	19930916	WO 1993-US1956	19930305 <--
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9337378	A1	19931005	AU 1993-37378	19930305 <--
EP 627940	A1	19941214	EP 1993-906289	19930305 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6004554	A	19991221	US 1994-295868	19941202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-846349 A2 19920305
WO 1993-US1956 A 19930305

AB An antibody or antibody fragment that recognizes a cell surface antigen assocd. with endothelial vasculature of a vascularized tumor mass is linked to a therapeutic or diagnostic agent for treatment or diagnosis of vascularized tumors. The antibody may be linked to a paramagnetic or radioactive ion, cytotoxic agent, cytokine, etc. Thus, a neuroblastoma transfected with the mouse .gamma.-interferon gene was grown in mice with severe combined immunodeficiency. The .gamma.-interferon secreted by the tumor induced expression of MHC class II antigens on the tumor vascular endothelium. A rat IgG2b monoclonal antibody which recognized MHC Ia antigens, conjugated to deglycosylated ricin A chain, was used successfully for treatment of the neuroblastoma.

L29 ANSWER 11 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:558224 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:158224
TITLE: Fluorescent monoclonal antibodies for flow cytometric classification and monitoring of leukemias
INVENTOR(S): Terstappen, Leon W. M. M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 36 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5234816	A	19930810	US 1991-731217	19910712 <--

AB Leukocytes from leukemia patients are classified as to leukemic type by (a) dividing each sample of leukocytes into aliquots, (b) mixing the aliquots with different pairs of monoclonal antibodies (where each antibody in a pair is labeled with a different fluorochrome), (c) analyzing the cells in each aliquot for light scatter and fluorescence by flow cytometry, (d) constructing a log-log plot of fluorescence emission of each cell for the 2 fluorochromes, (e) dividing each plot into quadrants corresponding to double pos., double neg., and single pos. for each antibody, (f) numbering the quadrants of each plot consecutively, (g) assigning to each aliquot quadrant nos. for the quadrant(s) wherein the percentage of pos. cells exceeds a threshold no. (e.g. 20% or 30%), and (h) comparing the quadrant patterns of the aliquots with those of known leukemia types. Treatment may be monitored by comparing the scores before, during, and after treatment. Thus, leukemia patients were classified as acute B-lymphoid, acute T-lymphoid, or acute myeloid based on patterns of leukocyte staining with CD10/CD19, CD20/CD5, CD3/CD22, CD7/CD33, and HLA-DR/CD13 pairs of antibodies, where the 1st member of each pair was labeled with R-phycoerythrin and the 2nd with FITC.

L29 ANSWER 12 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93153601 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93153601 PubMed ID: 8428300
TITLE: Histamine but neither angiotensin nor vasopressin increases antibody uptake into xenograft colorectal liver metastases.
AUTHOR: Hennigan T W; Begent R H; Allen-Mersh T G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, London, UK.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF SURGERY, **(1993 Jan)** 80 (1) 72-4.
Journal code: 0372553. ISSN: 0007-1323.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930326
Last Updated on STN: 19930326
Entered Medline: 19930308

AB Although the majority of colorectal carcinomas express carcino-**embryonic antigen** (CEA), systemic anti-CEA antibody

administration is an ineffective treatment for colorectal liver metastasis. A xenograft model of human colorectal carcinoma in the rat was used to determine anti-CEA antibody uptake into liver metastases. The influence of systemic (iliolumbar vein) or regional (gastroduodenal artery) delivery and effects of regional delivery of histamine, angiotensin II and vasopressin on anti-CEA antibody uptake by metastases were examined. Systemic antibody delivery achieved a median **tumour**:liver **antibody** uptake ratio of 1.60 (interquartile range (i.q.r.) 1.02-2.51). Regional delivery resulted in a similar median ratio of 1.61 (i.q.r. 1.22-2.46). Histamine and antibody delivered regionally produced a median tumour:liver ratio of 3.15 (i.q.r. 2.50-4.27), which was significantly greater than that obtained with systemic delivery (P = 0.004). Regional infusion of angiotensin resulted in a median (i.q.r.) ratio of 2.23 (1.58-2.49) and vasopressin in 2.15 (1.41-2.60), values that were not significantly different from those found with systemic or regional delivery alone. When both angiotensin and histamine were infused with **antibody**, the median **tumour**:liver ratio was 3.09 (i.q.r. 2.22-4.31), significantly greater than for systemic delivery (P = 0.01) but not significantly different from that obtained following the addition of histamine alone (P = 0.94). Histamine significantly increases antibody uptake in a model of liver metastasis and may improve the effectiveness of targeted immunotherapy in the treatment of colorectal liver metastasis.

L29 ANSWER 13 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92015426 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92015426 PubMed ID: 1920585
TITLE: Head and neck cancer localization with indium labelled carcinoembryonic antigen: a pilot project.
AUTHOR: Timon C I; McShane D; Hamilton D; Walsh M A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Otolaryngology, Toronto General Hospital, Ontario.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY, **(1991 Aug)** 20 (4) 283-7.
Journal code: 7610513. ISSN: 0381-6605.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199111
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920124
Last Updated on STN: 19920124
Entered Medline: 19911101

AB **Antibodies** reacting with **cancer** cells are playing an increasing role in **cancer** detection. Most **antibodies** under study are directed at onco-fetal proteins, principally carcino-**embryonic antigen** (CEA). In terms of imaging, most work has concentrated on the abdominal and pelvic regions. Although the majority of primary head and neck cancers are amiable to clinical identification, detection of regional metastases and recurrences following radiotherapy can be difficult. Antibody to CEA was radiolabelled with Indium-111 and used to identify proven head and neck tumors by external imaging. In seven patients with squamous cell tumors, five of five primary

sites and two of three secondary sites were imaged satisfactory. Comparison with conventional scanning showed good correlation. There were no false positive scans, no consistent relationship between serum or tissue CEA levels and the success of imaging was evident. The success of this pilot study should encourage the search for more tumor-specific antigens, and further studies of external scintigraphic techniques in the localization of head and neck cancers.

L29 ANSWER 14 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91065686 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91065686 PubMed ID: 2249874
TITLE: Production and characterization of a new monoclonal **antibody** to colorectal **carcinoma**.
AUTHOR: Teh J G; Thompson C H; McKenzie I F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic. Australia.
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGY AND CELL BIOLOGY, **(1990 Aug)** 68 (Pt 4) 253-62.
Journal code: 8706300. ISSN: 0818-9641.
PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910308
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19910117

AB This study describes a new murine monoclonal antibody (MoAb) 5C1 raised against human colorectal carcinoma, which gave a differential reaction on formalin-fixed sections of the gastrointestinal tract. The MoAb 5C1 of immunoglobulin M (IgM) isotype reacted with both the cytoplasm and membrane of all normal colonic epithelia, and with all benign colonic polyps and all premalignant colonic lesions. However, there was a decreased expression of the 5C1 antigen in most cases of colonic malignancy and it was this feature that makes MoAb 5C1 unique. The distribution of the 5C1 epitope in normal gastrointestinal tract is limited to a few epithelial cells in the mid-portion of the small intestine but this distribution increased progressively down the digestive tract until it was found on greater than 90% of normal epithelial cells (in membrane and cytoplasm) of the colon. In addition, the 5C1 epitope was present on mucin secreting cells from normal organs of the gastrointestinal, reproductive and pulmonary tract and benign and malignant tissues of the colon. On Western blots, MoAb 5C1 was found to detect a heterogeneous population of molecules with molecular weights greater than 100 kDa with the strongest staining bands found between 230 and 300 kDa. MoAb 5C1 does not detect carcino-**embryonic antigens** (CEA), human milk fat globules (HMFG), human lymphocyte antigens (HLA) or ABO blood group antigens. The combination of its presence in mucin secreting cells and its broad molecular weight bands suggest that the antigen detected is a mucin.

L29 ANSWER 15 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:333813 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA90:41832
TITLE: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CARCINOMAS.
AUTHOR(S): NAMIKAWA S; KUSAGAWA M; RAO U; TAKITA H; BANKERT R

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. THORACIC SURG., MIE UNIV. SCH. MED., TSU, MIE 514, JAPAN.
SOURCE: MIE MED J, (1990) 40 (1), 13-20.
CODEN: MMJJAI. ISSN: 0026-3532.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Three different monoclonal antibodies (MOABs) 5C7, 5E8, and 1F10, were generated against primary adenocarcinoma, squamus cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma of the lung, respectively. They were allowed to react with fresh-frozen tissues obtained from 57 non-small cell carcinomas of the lung and 69 control specimens (6 small cell lung cancers, 37 non-pulmonary tumors, and 26 normal tissues) and located by the double-antibody immunoperoxidase technique. The intensity of the positive reaction and its pattern of ditribution was quantitated roughly, and these parameters were compared to the patterns of distribution of visceral and epidermal keratins (using AE1 and Ae3 anti-keratin) and of carcino-**embryonic antigen** (CEA). Cross reactions occurred in normal lung tissue and other normal organs, such as the kidney, but these new monoclonal antibodies did not react with sarcomas, lymphomas, and melanomas. The oat cell type of small cell carcinoma of the lung did not react with 5C7 and 5E8 but the intermediate cell type reacted with 5C7. Monoclonal antibody 5C7 reacted strongly with well-differentiated adenocarcinoma of the lung and with some of the large cell lung cancer. It reacted less intensely with squamous cell carcinoma. The intensity of staining appeared to be proportional to the degree of differentiation of the adenocarcinoma of the lung. 5E8 also reacted less intensely with squamous cell carcinoma. The intensity of staining appeared to be proportional to the degree of differentiation of the adenocarcinoma of the lung. 5E8 also reacted with all type of non-small cell cancer but the strongest reactions were obtained with squamous cell carcinoma. By contrast, about 80% of the well-differentiated adenocarcinomas tested were negative. Reactions of 1F10 were strongest with the large cell carcinoma/adenocarcinoma. These new MOABs, therefore, not tumor-specific but tissue specific. No significant difference was found between staining reactions of primary tumors and metastases from lung cancers. From the results of our study of large cell lung cancer, we are able to confirm previously published ultrastructural reports on the heterogeneity of the subclasses of large cell carcinoma of the lung.

L29 ANSWER 16 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90083263 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90083263 PubMed ID: 2574458
TITLE: Unusual stage-specific **embryonic antigen** (TEC-4) defined by a monoclonal **antibody** to embryonal **carcinoma** cells defective in the expression of embryoglycan.
AUTHOR: Draber P; Nosek J; Pokorna Z
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Developmental Genetics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, **(1989 Dec)** 86 (23) 9337-41.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199001
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19900119

AB Most developmentally regulated epitopes identified on embryonal carcinoma cells and murine preimplantation embryos are associated with a glycoprotein-bound large glycan called embryoglycan. To prepare monoclonal antibodies recognizing other, less immunogenic stage-specific embryonic epitopes, we used embryoglycan-negative embryonal carcinoma cells P19XT.1.1 as immunogen. One monoclonal antibody prepared by this strategy was found to react specifically with mouse embryonal carcinoma and embryo-derived stem cell lines. The target epitope, TEC-4, was found to be expressed on eggs and two-cell embryos but was undetectable on later stages of mouse embryos and adult mouse tissues. NaDodSO4/PAGE of immunoaffinity-isolated antigen revealed that TEC-4 epitope is associated with glycoproteins of apparent Mr 120,000 and 240,000. The epitope was resistant to oxidation by sodium periodate and to digestion by endoglycosidase F but was sensitive to treatment with protein-denaturing agents and proteases, which suggested that the epitope is located in the protein moiety of the molecule. In the course of retinoic acid-induced differentiation of embryonal carcinoma cells the epitope disappeared before the onset of morphological differentiation. The combined data indicate that TEC-4 is an unusual stage-specific **embryonic antigen** that may be amenable to direct genetic analysis.

L29 ANSWER 17 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89268432 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89268432 PubMed ID: 2471350
TITLE: Immunohistochemistry of ovarian granulosa cell tumours. The value of tissue specific proteins and tumour markers.
AUTHOR: Chadha S; van der Kwast T H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: VIRCHOWS ARCHIV. A, PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY, **(1989)** 414 (5) 439-45.
Journal code: 8302198. ISSN: 0174-7398.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198906
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890626

AB Paraffin-embedded material of 47 ovarian tumours primarily diagnosed as granulosa cell tumours, including 2 cases of juvenile granulosa cell tumour, were studied immunohistochemically for the presence of intermediate filament proteins, epithelial membrane antigen and tumour markers. Forty-one lesions, including the 2 juvenile granulosa cell tumours, were vimentin positive, while keratin and epithelial membrane antigen expression could not be detected. Six tumours primarily diagnosed

as poorly differentiated malignant granulosa cell tumours were vimentin negative, showed a mild to moderate positivity for keratin and intense positivity with the anti-epithelial membrane antigen **antibody**. These latter **tumours** were therefore classified as undifferentiated ovarian carcinomas, corresponding to their significantly poorer prognosis and shorter survival when compared with the granulosa cell tumours. Two of these six tumours were positive for carcino-**embryonic antigen**. Two small cell carcinomas of the ovary studied in addition expressed keratin in a proportion of tumour cells while no epithelial membrane antigen or vimentin was detectable. None of the tumours tested for alpha-fetoprotein, human chorionic gonadotrophin, human placental alkaline phosphatase and human placental lactogen, were positive. The data indicate the value of antibodies directed against intermediate filament proteins and epithelial membrane antigen to distinguish granulosa cell tumours from poorly differentiated carcinomas, a worthwhile distinction considering the much better prognosis of granulosa cell tumours.

L29 ANSWER 18 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:71718 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA89:39544
TITLE: SECOND ANTIBODY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ANTIBODY IMAGING LIPOSOME-ENTRAPPED AND FREE PREPARATIONS IN ANIMAL AND HUMAN STUDIES.
AUTHOR(S): BEGENT R H J; CHESTER K A; BAGSHAWE K D; KEEP P A; SEARLE F; BODEN J; BARRATT G M; GREEN A J; RIGGS S J; WOODROW D F
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. MED. ONCOL., CANCER RES. CAMPAIGN LABORATORIES, CHARING CROSS WESTMINSTER MED. SCH., CHARING CROSS HOSP., LONDON W6 8RF, UK.
SOURCE: CLIN EXP IMMUNOL, (1989) 78 (2), 307-313.
CODEN: CEXIAL. ISSN: 0009-9104.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB When anti-**tumour antibodies** are given systematically for tumour imaging or therapy, second antibody directed against the first (anti-**tumour**) **antibody** can be used to accelerate clearance of first antibody, thus improving discrimination between tumour and normal tissues. Liposome-entrapped, and free second antibodies (LESA and FSA, respectively) have been compared in an animal tumour model system and in patients with cancer. Nude mice bearing xenografts of human colon carcinoma were given goat antibody to carcino-**embryonic antigen** (CEA) as first antibody and horse anti-goat second antibody. Patients with gastrointestinal carcinomas received i.v. 131I-labelled goat anti-CEA or mouse monoclonal 17-1A first antibody and unlabelled horse anti-goat or rabbit anti-mouse second antibody, respectively. Antibody distribution was studied by serial gamma camera imaging. The effectiveness of LESA and FSA depended on dose. Tumour-to-blood ratios were increased up to eight-fold by either method in animals. Tumour imaging was enhanced among 15 patients with gastrointestinal cancer and tumour was correctly identified at five sites where it was not seen by a background subtraction method. No significant toxicity occurred in patients nor in rabbits studied for evidence of immune complex mediated disease. LESA and FSA appear to be equally effective.

L29 ANSWER 19 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90019576 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90019576 PubMed ID: 2678479
TITLE: Imaging of colorectal **carcinoma** with radiolabeled **antibodies**.
AUTHOR: Goldenberg D M; Goldenberg H; Sharkey R M; Lee R E; Higgenbotham-Ford E; Horowitz J A; Hall T C; Pinsky C M; Hansen H J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Molecular Medicine and Immunology, New Jersey Medical School, Newark.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 39841 (NCI)
N44-CM-8778 (NCI)
SOURCE: SEMINARS IN NUCLEAR MEDICINE, **(1989 Oct)** 19 (4) 262-81. Ref: 100
Journal code: 1264464. ISSN: 0001-2998.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198911
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19891117

AB Colorectal cancer has been the tumor type most frequently studied with radiolabeled antibodies. Among the various antibodies, a majority of patients with colorectal cancer have received xenogeneic polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies against carcino-**embryonic antigen** . This review summarizes the current status of colorectal cancer imaging with radiolabeled antibodies, ie, radioimmunodetection (RAID), and examines the published studies involving carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) antibodies and 17-1A, 19-9, and B72.3, and other monoclonal antibodies. In order to better address the issue of the current and future clinical usefulness of this emerging technology, particular attention is given to the protocols, methods, and results of the published studies. Despite differences in study parameters, antibodies and forms, labels, administration routes and doses, and scanning instruments and methods, it has been found that (1) almost no adverse reactions have been evident; (2) antibody fragments are preferred over whole immunoglobulin G reagents because they achieve higher tumor-to-background ratios earlier, thus reducing or precluding the need for dual-isotope subtraction methods or long delays before imaging; (3) use of antibody fragments, including the monovalent Fab' form, permits imaging with short-lived radionuclides of excellent photon properties, such as 123I and 99mTc; (4) circulating antigens against which the imaging antibody is directed can complex with the injected antibody, but such complexes have not prevented successful RAID; (5) patients with high serum titers of the appropriate antigen target usually have higher rates of positive RAID; (6) patients who are seronegative for the tumor antigen being studied can have positive RAID findings, which can represent the detection of occult lesions; (7) single photon emission computed tomography appears to provide better image resolution than planar scanning; (8) regardless of the sensitivity reported in any particular study, almost all investigators have observed the disclosure of occult neoplasms by RAID; and (9) RAID, a more

functional test of usually high specificity, can complement other radiological methods, such as computed tomography scans, which are limited to structural information.

L29 ANSWER 20 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:245993 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA85:124395
TITLE: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES TO CARBOHYDRATE ANTIGENS IN AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION.
AUTHOR(S): BALL E D; HOWELL A L
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. MED., DARTMOUTH MED. SCH., HANOVER, N.H. 03756, USA.
SOURCE: J CELL BIOCHEM, (1988) 36 (4), 445-452.
CODEN: JCEBD5. ISSN: 0730-2312.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Normal and malignant myeloid cells express a highly immunogenic oligosaccharide, lacto-n-fucopentaose-III (LNF-III), that has been identified by numerous monoclonal antibodies (MoAb). We have been interested in the use of a particular monoclonal antibody to LNF-III, PM-81, in the treatment of patients with acute myelogenous **leukemia** using the **antibody** to treat bone marrow in vitro. Following in vitro treatment of bone marrow with PM-81 and another MoAb, AML-2-23, the remaining cells are used as an autograft in a patient treated with high-dose chemotherapy and radiotherapy. In order to enhance the ability of the MoAb to lyse leukemic cells in the remission bone marrow, we have explored the effect of neuraminidase treatment on leukemia cells. In this paper we describe that myeloid leukemia cells expressing on leukemia cells. In this paper we describe that myeloid leukemia cells expressing low levels of LNF-III by immunofluorescence can be shown to have high levels of LNF-III after neuraminidase treatment. In addition, we show that normal bone marrow progenitor cells do not have cryptic LNF-III antigen, thus allowing the application of this finding to the clinical setting. Moreover, we shown that leukemia colony-forming cells from one patient with acute myelogenous leukemia express cryptic LNF-III and that after exposure to neuraminidase there was an increased ability of PM-81 in the presence of complement to eliminate those colony forming cells. These data indicate that the LNF-III moiety is almost universally expressed on myeloid leukemia cell and their progenitors but not expressed on normal progenitors. Thus, it may be possible to enhance leukemia cell kill in vitro by neuraminidase treatment of bone marrow.

L29 ANSWER 21 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:436161 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:36161
TITLE: Carbohydrate antigens in cancer cells
AUTHOR(S): Kannagi, Reiji; Miyake, Masayuki; Zenita, Kouichi; Mori, Yumiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, 606, Japan
SOURCE: Kagaku to Seibutsu (**1988**), 26(4), 220-34
CODEN: KASEAA; ISSN: 0453-073X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review with 45 refs. on disorders of carbohydrate chain structure in cancer cells, the roles of carbohydrate chains in normal and malignant cells, the structure and role of stage-specific **embryonic antigen**-1 (SSEA-1), immune responses to carbohydrate antigens, and the possibility and problems in cancer therapy using monoclonal **antibodies** specific for **cancer**-assocd. carbohydrate antigens.

L29 ANSWER 22 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:526430 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:126430
TITLE: Inhibition of adhesion of F9 embryonal carcinoma cells to substratum by a novel monoclonal antibody, TEC-05, reactive with a developmentally regulated carbohydrate epitope
AUTHOR(S): Draber, Petr; Pokorna, Zora; Nosek, Jindrich; Hinzova, Eva
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Genet., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, 142 20, Czech.
SOURCE: Differentiation (Berlin) (**1988**), 37(3), 205-14
CODEN: DFFNAW; ISSN: 0301-4681
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Embryonal carcinoma cells carry on their surface carbohydrate antigens that are also expressed in early embryonic cells. The expression and properties of a new developmentally regulated carbohydrate epitope, which is defined by a monoclonal antibody TEC-05 are described. This antibody was generated by immunization of a rat with mouse embryonal carcinoma cells P19S1801A1. By immunofluoroscence, the TEC-5 epitope was 1st detected on 8-cell-stage mouse embryos and was present on all subsequent stages of preimplantation development. Absorption anal. revealed that TEC-5 epitope was expressed only on a limited no. of adult mouse tissues. In the direct radioantibody binding assay, TEC-05 reacted strongly with OTF9-63 cells and with some of the mouse embryonal carcinoma cell lines tested. Its reaction with differentiated cell lines was weak or undetectable. In the course of differential of OTF9-63 cells induced by retinoic acid, the epitope disappeared with the onset of morphol. differentiation. The binding of the antibody to OTF9-63 cells inhibited to 50% by 10-50 .mu.M N-acetyllactosamine and lactose. Immunolabeling of exts. from OTF9-63 cells sepd. by SDS-PAGE revealed that TEC-5 epotome was carried by high-mol.-wt. glycoconjugates (mol. wt. >100,00). Mols., isolated from [3H]fucose-labeled OTF9-63 cells by indirect immunopptn. with TEC-05 antibody, were degraded by extensive pronase digestion or mild alk. treatment to large carbohydrate chains that were excluded from a Sephadex G-50 column. Direct evidence that TEC-05 antibody bound to embryoglycan was obtained using a modified Farr's assay. The antibody inhibited adhesion of F9 and OTF9-63 cells to substratum. The inhibitory effect, which could be abrogated by lactose, seemed to be specific, because another IgM monoclonal antibody which also binds to embryoglycan had no effect. Combined data indicated that TEC-05 antibody recognizes a carbohydrate epitope which is involved in cell-substratum adhesion of F9 cells and which provides a new marker for structure-function studies of

stage specific **embryonic antigens**.

L29 ANSWER 23 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88290467 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88290467 PubMed ID: 3399813
TITLE: Immunohistochemistry of carcino-**embryonic antigen** in the embryo, fetus and adult.
AUTHOR: Nap M; Mollgard K; Burtin P; Fleuren G J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University of Leiden, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: TUMOUR BIOLOGY, **(1988)** 9 (2-3) 145-53.
Journal code: 8409922. ISSN: 1010-4283.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198809
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19900308
Entered Medline: 19880907

AB This study concerns the immunohistologic distribution of carcino-**embryonic antigen** (CEA) in tissues and organs from 86 legal abortions, stillborn fetuses and perinatal deaths and from 5 adults without inflammatory disease or **cancer**. Monospecific **antibodies** to CEA of both polyclonal and monoclonal origin were applied to serial sections obtained from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue blocks. Starting from the 9th week of gestational age, a positive staining reaction for CEA was found in the surface epithelium of the tongue, the tracheal mucosa and the following locations of the gastro-intestinal tract: the gastro-oesophageal junction, the pyloric antrum, the upper duodenum, throughout the colon and appendix. In the adult, CEA was also found at these sites. All other organs such as the central nervous system, lung, thyroid, thymus, liver, pancreas, gastric corpus, spleen, adrenals, kidney, ureter, bladder, gonads and breast were negative for CEA. Therefore, CEA appears to be a normal antigen in the gastro-intestinal tract at any age from fetal life onwards.

L29 ANSWER 24 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:317940 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA84:37447
TITLE: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS BETWEEN MESOTHELIOMAS AND METASTATIC ADENOCARCINOMAS USING MONOCLONAL **ANTIBODIES** AGAINST GASTROINTESTINAL **CARCINOMA** ANTIGEN AND STAGE-SPECIFIC **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): ERNST C S; ATKINSON B; CHIANESE D; PETERS J; PERRY M; HERLYN M; KOPROWSKI H
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. OF PATHOL. AND LAB. MED., UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104, USA.
SOURCE: APPL PATHOL, (**1986 (1987)**) 4 (3), 115-124.
CODEN: APTHDM.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Monoclonal antibodies made against gastrointestinal carcinoma antigen (GICA) and stage specific **embryonic antigen** (SSEA) were evaluated for their ability to distinguish normal mesothelial cells present in pleural and peritoneal fluids from adenocarcinoma cells in

tissue and cytology specimens. The presence of GICA was documented in a high percentage of adenocarcinomas from the gastrointestinal tract (75/98) and in 52% of pulmonary (15/29) and 29% of ovarian (6/21) adenocarcinomas. GICA was found infrequently in breast carcinoma (1/18) and not in mesotheliomas (0/16). A similar pattern of GICA expression was seen in malignant effusions from adenocarcinomas (18/47) and mesotheliomas (0.6). SSEA was found in a high percentage of adenocarcinomas derived from the gastrointestinal tract (47/56) and the lung (26/29). SSEA was detected in breast cancinoma (8/15) more often than GICA. SSEA was detected rarely in mesotheliomas (1/16). Reactivities for epithelial membrane antigen, keratin, carcinoembryonic antigen, GICA and SSEA in adenocarcinoma and mesotheliomas were compared.

L29 ANSWER 25 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:440690 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:40690
TITLE: Cancer-associated mucin detected by monoclonal anti-carbohydrate antibodies
AUTHOR(S): Kannagi, Reiji; Fukushi, Yasuo; Hakomori, Senichiroh
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Kyoto Univ., Japan
SOURCE: Gan to Kagaku Ryoho (**1986**), 13(3, Pt. 2), 812-25
CODEN: GTKRDX; ISSN: 0385-0684
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB SSEA-1 antigen (stage-specific **embryonic antigen**-1) are a series of carbohydrate antigens having type-2 chain and X-hapten structures. Frequently, SSEA-1 antigens are further modified with fucoses or sialic acid in human cancer tissues, thus forming various subgroups of antigens such as fucosyl SSEA-1, sialyl SSEA-1 or polyfucosylated antigens. Many monoclonal antibodies are established which can discriminate each subgroup of antigens. Assay systems for these antigens in the sera of cancer patients have been developed using these monoclonal antibodies. Sialyl SSEA-1 is esp. elevated in the sera of patients with adenocarcinoma of the lung. The antigens detected with these monoclonal antibodies are mucin-like glycoproteins (cancer-assocd. mucin). Various types of cancer-assocd. mucins can be characterized by resp. monoclonal antibodies. It is possible to classify cancer-assocd. mucins according to the structure of their carbohydrate side chains using these monoclonal antibodies.

L29 ANSWER 26 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:302039 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA82:35945
TITLE: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES SPECIFIC FOR MELANOCYTIC TUMORS DISTINGUISH SUBPOPULATIONS OF MELANOCYTES.
AUTHOR(S): GOWN A M; VOGEL A M; HOAK D; GOUGH F; MCNUTT M A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. OF PATHOL. SM-30, UNIV. OF WASH., SEATTLE, WASH. 98195.
SOURCE: AM J PATHOL, (1986) 123 (2), 195-203.
CODEN: AJPAA4. ISSN: 0002-9440.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB The authors have generated monoclonal antibodies to an extract of

melanoma. When tested on a variety of fixed, embedded sections of **malignant** tumors, one **antibody** (HMB-45) reacted with 60 of 62 melanomas and none of 168 nonmelanomas (carcinomas, lymphomas, and **sarcomas**). The **antibody** reacts with junctional nevus cells but not intradermal nevi, and recognizes fetal and neonatal melanocytes but not normal adult melanocytes. This antibody thus demonstrates absolute specificity for melanocytic tumors and thus has great utility for the surgical pathologist in distinguishing among poorly differentiated tumors of uncertain origin. It also identifies differences among populations of melanocytes which may be useful in understanding the biology of and interrelationships between these cells.

L29 ANSWER 27 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87242098 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87242098 PubMed ID: 2885017
TITLE: Differential diagnosis between mesotheliomas and metastatic adenocarcinomas using monoclonal **antibodies** against gastrointestinal **carcinoma** antigen and stage-specific **embryonic antigen**.
AUTHOR: Ernst C S; Atkinson B; Chianese D; Peters J; Perry M; Herlyn M; Koprowski H
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-21124 (NCI)
CA-25874 (NCI)
CA-33491 (NCI)
+
SOURCE: APPLIED PATHOLOGY, **(1986)** 4 (3) 115-24.
Journal code: 8308921. ISSN: 0252-1172.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19870805

AB Monoclonal antibodies made against gastrointestinal carcinoma antigen (GICA) and stage specific **embryonic antigen** (SSEA) were evaluated for their ability to distinguish normal mesothelial cells present in pleural and peritoneal fluids from adenocarcinoma cells in tissue and cytology specimens. The presence of GICA was documented in a high percentage of adenocarcinomas from the gastrointestinal tract (75/98) and in 52% of pulmonary (15/29) and 29% of ovarian (6/21) adenocarcinomas. GICA was found infrequently in breast carcinoma (1/18) and not in mesotheliomas (0/16). A similar pattern of GICA expression was seen in malignant effusions from adenocarcinomas (18/47) and mesotheliomas (0/6). SSEA was found in a high percentage of adenocarcinomas derived from the gastrointestinal tract (47/56) and the lung (26/29). SSEA was detected in breast carcinoma (8/15) more often than GICA. SSEA was detected rarely in mesotheliomas (1/16). Reactivities for epithelial membrane antigen, keratin, carcinoembryonic antigen, GICA and SSEA in adenocarcinoma and mesotheliomas were compared.

L29 ANSWER 28 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:404723 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:4723

TITLE: An anti-carbohydrate monoclonal antibody inhibits cell-substratum adhesion of F9 embryonal carcinoma cells
AUTHOR(S): Nomoto, Shigeru; Muramatsu, Hisako; Ozawa, Masayuki; Suganuma, Tatsuo; Tashiro, Masaaki; Muramatsu, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Kagoshima Univ., Kagoshima, 890, Japan
SOURCE: Exp. Cell Res. (**1986**), 164(1), 49-62
CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A monoclonal rat IgM antibody (4C9) raised against F9 embryonal carcinoma cells reacted with fucosyl residues in poly-N-acetyllactosamine-type large carbohydrates of these cells (embryoglycan). The chem. properties and distribution of the antigen resembled those of stage-specific **embryonic antigen** 1. The monoclonal antibody inhibited cell-substratum adhesion of F9 cells: in the presence of the antibody, cells grew as spherical cell aggregates on plastic dishes. When the antibody was added to the already spread cells, they displayed the initial sign of rounding up within 3 h; the rounding process was largely completed within 6 h. After removal of the antibody, cells resumed their normal morphol. The antibody could act in the presence of 2,4-DNP. In serum-free medium, F9 cells spread on plastic dishes coated with fibronectin or with laminin, and the process was also inhibited by the antibody. Immuno-electronmicroscopy revealed that 4C9 antigen was diffusely distributed over the cell surface of F9 cells. The distribution of the antigen was not altered generally after culturing with the antibody for 6 h. Another monoclonal rat IgM antibody, which did not react with embryoglycan and resembled anti-Forrsman, did not inhibit cell-substratum adhesion of F9 cells, in spite of its reactivity to the cells. Thus, a glycoprotein with fucosyl (poly)-N-acetyllactosamine structure appears to be involved in cell-substratum adhesion of F9 cells.

L29 ANSWER 29 OF 104 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:670575 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YJ392
TITLE: QUANTITATION OF TUMOR SPECIFIC UPTAKE AND KINETICS AFTER RADIOIMMUNOCSINTIGRAPHY (RIS), WITH IN-111 ANTI-CARCINO-**EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**, CEA, MONOCLONAL-**ANTIBODY** IN COLORECTAL-**CANCER**
AUTHOR: GRANOWSKA M (Reprint); BRITTON K E; JASS J R; NORTHOVER J M A; NIMMON C C; BINGHAM L; TODD I P
SOURCE: NUCLEAR MEDICINE-NUKLEARMEDIZIN, (**1986**) Vol. 25, No. 4, .
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: No References

L29 ANSWER 30 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85615668 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85615668
TITLE: IMMUNOLOGY OF SKELETAL AND SOFT-TISSUE SARCOMAS.
AUTHOR: Storm F K; Morton D L; Eilber F R; Saxton R E

CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. of Oncology, Dept. of Surgery, UCLA Sch. of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA 90024.
SOURCE: Manage Malignant Dis Ser, **(1985)** 7 166-71.
ISSN: 0144-8692.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 198511
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Immunological investigation of human sarcomas has been restricted to in vitro evaluation of antibody or lymphocyte activity directed against tumor antigens. Such studies were initiated in 1968 by Morton and Malmgren with the demonstration of common tumor-associated antigens in biopsy specimens and tissue-cultured cells from human sarcomas. The presence of a cross-reacting antigen among patients (pts) with sarcomas of the same histological type as well as among those with sarcomas of different histological types suggested a neoantigen that might be associated with an infectious agent, possibly a virus. More recently it became apparent that human sarcomas contained several associated neoantigens rather than a single sarcoma-specific antigen. An equally plausible hypothesis for the infectious agent theory has come to light, which might explain the antibody cross-reactivity and the seroepidemiological clustering among sarcoma pts: an osteosarcoma cell antigen has been demonstrated in fetal brain tissue; moreover, this 'oncofetal' antigen has been found on malignant melanoma cells and cancers of various histological types but has not been found on non-neoplastic cells. Thus, an alternative explanation for the serological findings in sarcomas may be the pt's genetic capacity to react to antigens present in the tumors rather than to an infectious agent. Whether or not immunological response can be used in therapy of skeletal and soft-tissue sarcomas has been under intense investigation. Since the studies in which the neoantigen was detected were performed using lymphocytes or **antibody** derived from **sarcoma** pts, it appeared that sarcoma-associated antigens were immunogenic, and as such, might correlate with clinical disease status. A remarkable correlation was found between the incidence and titer of antisarcoma antibody, most frequently an IgM immunoglobin, and the course of pts with skeletal and soft-tissue sarcomas. Virus-like particles have been identified in some biopsy specimens and in tissue cultures of human sarcomas, and filtered extracts from these tumors are capable of causing morphological and antigenic transformation of human normal cells. It was concluded from this review that since sarcomas also acquire or express **fetal antigens**, cross-reactivity and familial clustering may not be an acquired phenomenon due to an infectious agent, but rather a genetic predisposition. (39 Refs)

L29 ANSWER 31 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:324399 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA78:60879
TITLE: IMMUNOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION AND MOLECULAR PROFILE OF CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** DETECTED BY MONO CLONAL ANTIBODIES.
AUTHOR(S): IMAI K; MORIYA Y; FUJITA H; TSUJISAKI M; KAWAHARADA M;

YACHI A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. OF INTERNAL MED., SAPPORO MED. COLL., SAPPORO 060 JPN.
SOURCE: J IMMUNOL, (1984) 132 (6), 2992-2997.
CODEN: JOIMA3. ISSN: 0022-1767.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Four distinct monoclonal antibodies [YK013, YK024, AS001 and AS005], which reacted with CEA [carcinoembryonic antigen] preparations but not with nonspecific cross-reacting antigen or with nonspecific cross-reacting antigen 2, were established. Except for monoclonal antibody AS001, all of these monoclonal antibodies immunoprecipitated molecular forms of 200K and 180K daltons that are not bridged by disulfide bonds. Immunodepletion experiments and sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis analysis revealed that these monoclonal antibodies recognized the same antigenic structure when 125I-CEA preparation was used. Monoclonal antibody AS001 is of particular interest, because this antibody reacted only with a 200K dalton molecule which is a part of the molecules recognized by the other 3 monoclonal antibodies. The rosette inhibition assay and the immunoprecipitation experiments suggest that each monoclonal antibody recognizes a different antigenic detrminant. The antigenic determinants recognized by monoclonal antibodies YK013 and AS001 may be peptides in nature, whereas the determinants recognized by antibodies YK024 or AS005 might be carbohydrate. The radioimmunoassay with monoclonal antibody AS001 was established, and the results clearly indicate that the incidence of positivity for the sera from digestive tract cancer patients and from lung cancer patients obtained by monoclonal antibody AS001 was higher than that obtained by the polyclonal antibody. Monoclonal antibody AS001 was able to detect the corresponding antigen in the sera, which the polyclonal antibody failed to detect. Monoclonal antibodies may enhance and improve the diagnostic value in cancer patients with undetectable or lower CEA levels detected by conventional anti-CEA antibodies.

L29 ANSWER 32 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:332256 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA78:68736
TITLE: 2ND ANTIBODY CLEARANCE OF RADIO LABELED **ANTIBODY** IN **CANCER** RADIO IMMUNO DETECTION.
AUTHOR(S): SHARKEY R M; PRIMUS F J; GOLDENBERG D M
CORPORATE SOURCE: CENT. MOLECULAR MED. IMMUNOL., UNIV. MED. DENTISTRY NEW JERSEY, NEWARK, N.J. 07103.
SOURCE: PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A, (1984) 81 (9), 2843-2846.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB The imaging of tumors using radiolabeled antibodies previously has required the implementation of computer-assisted subtraction techniques to reduce background radioactivity. A decrease in radioactivity in the blood of hamsters bearing human colonic tumor xenografts has been achieved by administering a second antibody directed against a radiolabeled primary antibody to carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). This method reduced the level of blood radioactivity by a factor of 4 within 2 h after injection of the

2nd antibody and to enhance tumor/nontumor ratios within 24 h. Unlike liposomally entrapped 2nd antibody, the primary anti-CEA antibody did not show increased accretion of radioactivity in the liver, spleen, or other major organs [lung and kidney]. Administration of a 2nd antibody alone may improve tumor imaging with a radiolabeled antitumor antibody.

L29 ANSWER 33 OF 104 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:44794 LIFESCI
TITLE: Monoclonal antibody against a CEA-related antigen expressed on HT29 colon tumour cells.
AUTHOR: Rogers, G.T.; Rawlins, G.A.; Kardana, A.; Gibbons, A.R.; Bagshawe, K.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. Oncol., Charing Cross Hosp., Fulham Palace Road, London W6 8RF, UK
SOURCE: EUR. J. CANCER CLIN. ONCOL., (**1984**) vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 1279-1286.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: F
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A new monoclonal antibody, that binds to CEA and with low cross-reactivity with NCA, has been raised to an antigen expressed on HT29 colon **tumour** cells. This **antibody** (H58) reacts strongly with high-molecular-weight protein (50 x 10 super(4)) isolated from a crude plasma membrane preparation of HT29 cells as well as binding to purified CEA of molecular size (20 x 10 super(4)) isolated both from those cells and liver metastases of colon tumour. H58 binds to an epitope sterically unrelated to the bindign site of the previously described anti-CEA monoclonal antibody MA/1 and our routine anti-CEA polyclonal serum PKIG. Augmented binding of antibody to either the cell membrane preparation or conventional CEA can be achieved usign a mixture comprising equal weights of specific immunoglobulin from H58 and MA/1. The value of solid-phase binding assays using microtitre plates for selecting potentially useful antibodies is discussed.

L29 ANSWER 34 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:332379 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA78:68859
TITLE: MONITORING HUMAN OVARIAN CARCINOMA WITH A COMBINATION OF CA-125 CA-19-9 AND CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): BAST R C JR; KLUG T L; SCHAETZL E; LAVIN P; NILOFF J M; GREBER T F; ZURAWSKI V R JR; KNAPP R C
CORPORATE SOURCE: DANA-FARBER CANCER INSTITUTE, 44 BINNEY ST., BOSTON, MASS. 02115.
SOURCE: AM J OBSTET GYNECOL, (1984) 149 (5), 553-559. CODEN: AJOGAH. ISSN: 0002-9378.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB CA 125 and CA 19-9 are antigenic determinants associated with human epithelial ovarian **carcinomas**. Murine monoclonal **antibodies** have been raised against these determinants, and immunoradiometric assays have been developed to monitor antigen levels in the serum of cancer patients. Whether concomitant measurement of CA 125, CA 19-9, and carcinoembryonic antigen [CEA] would provide a more precise

correlation with tumor progression or regression than could be obtained with any single assay was investigated. Among 105 patients with surgically demonstrable epithelial ovarian carcinoma, serum CA 125 levels were elevated (> 35 U/ml) in 83%, CA 19-9, levels (> 37 U/ml) in 17%, and CEA levels (.gtoreq. 2.5 ng/ml) in 37%. Within individual samples, no correlation was found among values for the 3 markers, but patients with elevated CA 19-9 levels also had increased levels of CA 125. At least 1 of the 3 markers was elevated in 90% of the subjects. When 41 patients were monitored serially over 2-60 mo., alterations in CA 125 levels correlated with disease progression or regression in 94% of instances, whereas alterations in CA 19-9 levels correlated in 33% and alterations in CEA levels in 25% of instances. Concomitant measurement of CA 125, CA 19-9, and CEA did not prove superior to measurement of CA 125 alone in the monitoring of patients with epithelial ovarian carcinoma.

L29 ANSWER 35 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:324398 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA78:60878
TITLE: EPITHELIAL MARKERS IN PRIMARY SKIN CANCER AN IMMUNO PEROXIDASE STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF EPITHELIAL MEMBRANE ANTIGEN AND CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** IN 65 PRIMARY SKIN CARCINOMAS.
AUTHOR(S): HEYDERMAN E; GRAHAM R M; CHAPMAN D V; RICHARDSON T C; MCKEE P H
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. HISTOPATHOL., ST. THOMAS'S HOSP. MED. SCH., LONDON SE1 7EH, U.K.
SOURCE: HISTOPATHOLOGY (OXF), (1984) 8 (3), 423-434.
CODEN: HISTDD.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Primary malignant skin tumors (65) were stained for carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and epithelial membrane antigen (EMA) using rabbit polyclonal affinity-purified antibodies and an indirect immunoperoxidase technique. The tumors consisted of 15 invasive squamous carcinomas, 23 basal cell carcinomas, 16 malignant eccrine poromas (porocarcinomas), and 11 sebaceous carcinomas. The basal cell carcinomas were negative for CEA and EMA except where there was keratotic or sebaceous differentiation. All the sebaceous and squamous carcinomas and 15/16 porocarcinomas contained EMA. Twelve of 15 squamous carcinomas were positive for CEA. The malignant poromas were negative for CEA except on the ulcerated surface of 2. In tumors classified as sebaceous carcinomas there was positive staining for CEA in some cells, cyst contents and/or keratotic foci. These findings have implications for the use of immunoperoxidase localization of epithelial markers in the differential diagnosis of primary and metastatic skin cancer.

L29 ANSWER 36 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:101536 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR27:18028
TITLE: CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** IN GERM CELL

TUMORS OF THE TESTIS AN IMMUNO HISTOCHEMICAL STUDY.
AUTHOR(S): MATOSKA J
CORPORATE SOURCE: CANCER RES. INST., SLOVAK ACAD. SCI., 812 32 BRATISLAVA, CZECH.
SOURCE: SYMPOSIUM ON PROGRESS IN BASIC, APPLIED AND DIAGNOSTIC HISTOCHEMISTRY, NEDVEDICE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, APR. 14-16, 1983. HISTOCHEM J, (1984) 16 (4), 422-425.
CODEN: HISJAE. ISSN: 0018-2214.
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 37 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:268216 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA78:4696
TITLE: IMMUNO SCINTIGRAPHY OF COLON CARCINOMA.
AUTHOR(S): CHATAL J-F; SACCAVINI J-C; FUMOLEAU P; DOUILLARD J-Y; CURTET C; KREMER M; LE MEVEL B; KOPROWSKI H
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAB. RECHERCHE, INSERM U.211, UER MED., 1, RUE GASTRON VEIL, 44035 NANTES CEDEX, FR.
SOURCE: J NUCL MED, (1984) 25 (3), 307-314.
CODEN: JNMEAQ. ISSN: 0022-3123.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Two I-131 labeled monoclonal antibodies that react specifically with human
gastrointestinal cancers in cell cultures were administered to 90 cancer patients for the scintigraphic detection of **cancer** sites. **Antibody** 17-1A, or its F(ab')2 fragments, accumulated significantly in 27 of 46 (59%) colorectal cancer sites, but not in 21 nonepitheliomatous colon cancers and cancers at other sites. Antibody 19-9, or its F(ab')2 fragments, showed significant accumulation in 19 of 29 (66%) colorectal cancer sites. In 17 patients, immunoscintigraphy with antibody 19-9 correlated with an immunoperoxidase study with the same antibody on resected tissue specimens. In 12 patients injected with 2 antibodies (17-1A + 19-9, or anti-CEA [anti-carcinoembryonic antigen] + 19-9), 10 of 13 colorectal cancer sites were positive.

L29 ANSWER 38 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:156896 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR27:73388
TITLE: IDENTIFICATION OF MESSENGER RNA CODING FOR CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): ZIMMERMANN W; THOMPSON J; GRUNERT F; LUCKENBACH G-A; FRIEDRICH R; VON KLEIST S
CORPORATE SOURCE: INST. IMMUNBIOL. DER UNIV. FREIBURG, STEFAN-MEIER-STR. 8, D-7800 FREIBURG I.BR., FRG.
SOURCE: RIETHMUELLER, G. ET AL (ED.). BEITRAEGE ZUR ONKOLOGIE, CONTRIBUTIONS TO ONCOLOGY, VOL. 19. GENES AND ANTIGENS IN CANCER CELLS: THE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY APPROACH;
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL EXPERT MEETING OF THE DEUTSCHE STIFTUNG FUER KREBSFORSCHUNG (WEST GERMAN FOUNDATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH, BONN, WEST GERMANY, JUNE 27-29, 1983). IX+192P. S. KARGER: BASEL, SWITZERLAND; NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS, (1984) 0 (0), P64-74.
CODEN: BEONDH. ISSN: 0250-3220. ISBN: 3-8055-3843-.
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 39 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:32027 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR28:32027
TITLE: THE IDENTIFICATION OF **FETAL ANTIGENS** ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN **CANCER** BY MONOCLONAL **ANTIBODIES**.
AUTHOR(S): BARTAL A H; LICHTIG C; DEUTSCH M; FEIT C; ROBINSON E; HIRSHAUT Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: RAMBAM MED. CENTER, HAIFA, ISRAEL.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE IMMUNOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, OCT. 21-25, 1984. AJRI (AM J REPROD IMMUNOL), (1984) 6 (2), 63.
CODEN: AAJID6. ISSN: 0271-7352.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 40 OF 104 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:43715 LIFESCI
TITLE: Embryonic precancerous and cancerous human antigens recognized by monoclonal antibodies.
FETAL ANTIGENS AND CANCER.
AUTHOR: Koprowski, H.; Evered, D. [editor]; Whelan, J. [editor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wistar Inst., 36th St. at Spruce, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
SOURCE: CIBA FOUND. SYMP., (**1984**) pp. 204-229.
Meeting Info.: Symposium on Fetal Antigens and Cancer. London (UK). 20-22 Jul 1982.
ISBN: 0-272-79660-3.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
TREATMENT CODE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: F
LANGUAGE: English
AB Monoclonal antibodies produced after immunization of mice with human melanomas define protein antigens expressed not only by melanomas but also by other tumours of neural crest origin such as astrocytomas and neuroblastomas. Other monoclonal antibodies react with antigens expressed by melanomas and fetal but not adult human melanocytes. Cells of common naevi and of precancerous lesions such as dysplastic naevi share many antigens with melanomas but not with normal melanocytes. Unlike melanomas, naevi in tissue culture are characterized by a finite lifetime. Factors that are instrumental in malignant transformation of dysplastic naevi in vivo and are apparently lacking in the tissue culture system are currently under study. Human tumours implanted in mice are destroyed by monoclonal antibodies showing binding specificities for the implanted **tumour** . Only monoclonal **antibodies** of IgG2a isotype show tumoricidal activity. destruction of the tumour is mediated by macrophages which adsorb the IgG2a monoclonal antibody to an Fc receptor. The tumours can also be destroyed, in the presence of monoclonal antibodies, by human monocytes, which after maintenance in culture for two weeks develop Fc receptors for mouse IgG2a antibody.

L29 ANSWER 41 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:134586 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR25:59586
TITLE: COMPARISON OF MONO CLONAL AND CONVENTIONAL POLY CLONAL **ANTIBODIES** FOR **CANCER** IMAGING BY RADIO IMMUNO DETECTION CARCINO **EMBRYONIC** **ANTIGEN** AND ALPHA FETO PROTEIN.
AUTHOR(S): GOLDENBERG D M; DELAND F H; PRIMUS F J; BENNETT S J; NELSON M O; LANGE P H; RUOSLAHTI E
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV. OF KY., LEXINGTON, KY.
SOURCE: 67TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, CHICAGO, ILL., USA, APRIL 10-15, 1983. FED PROC, (1983) 42 (3), ABSTRACT 2272. CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 42 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:187806 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA77:20790
TITLE: THE DISTRIBUTION OF CARCINO **EMBRYONIC** **ANTIGEN** IN BREAST CARCINOMA DIAGNOSTIC AND PROGNOSTIC IMPLICATIONS.
AUTHOR(S): KUHAJDA F P; OFFUTT L E; MENDELSOHN G
CORPORATE SOURCE: PATHOL. DEP., JOHNS HOPKINS HOSP., 600 N. WOLFE ST., BALTIMORE, MD. 21205.
SOURCE: CANCER (PHILA), (1983) 52 (7), 1257-1264. CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) has been shown to be a useful tumor marker in patients with breast **carcinoma**. The unlabeled **antibody** immunoperoxidase technique was used to localize CEA in 93 cases of primary breast carcinoma, 15 cases of atypical duct papillomatosis and 4 cases of duct papilloma. Normal breast epithelium and breast epithelium in fibrocystic disease did not stain positively for CEA.
Twenty-four of 27 (88%) intraductal carcinomas, and 47 of 69 (68%) infiltrating duct carcinomas were CEA positive. In contrast, only 5 of 21 (23%) in situ lobular carcinomas and 8 of 24 (33%) infiltrating lobular carcinomas were positive for CEA. All 15 cases of atypical epithelial papillomatosis were negative, whereas 1 of the 4 cases of duct papilloma exhibited microscopic foci of weak CEA positivity. There was a trend for infiltrating duct carcinomas, .ltoreq. 3 cm in diameter, staining strongly positive for CEA, to be associated with synchronous axillary lymph node metastases (P = 0.09). Tumor heterogeneity was a constant feature of CEA staining with positivity varying from region to region and even from cell to cell. Positive immunohistochemical staining for CEA may play an adjunctive role in discriminating intraductal carcinoma from atypical papillary ductal proliferations.

L29 ANSWER 43 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:243761 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA77:76745

TITLE: IMMUNO CYTOCHEMICAL STAINING OF CELLS IN PLEURAL AND PERITONEAL EFFUSIONS WITH A PANEL OF MONO CLONAL ANTIBODIES.
AUTHOR(S): GHOSH A K; SPRIGGS A I; TAYLOR-PAPADIMITRIOU J; MASON D Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAB. CLIN. CYTOL., CHURCHILL HOSP., OXFORD, ENGL., UK.
SOURCE: J CLIN PATHOL (LOND), (1983) 36 (10), 1154-1164.
CODEN: JCPAAK. ISSN: 0021-9746.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB A panel of 7 monoclonal antibodies was applied to smears of cell deposit from 70 pleural and peritoneal fluids, using an immunoalkaline phosphatase (IAP) procedure. The cases were chosen to show typical cytological patterns, both benign and malignant, and in this way the diagnostic value of the method could be assessed. The antibodies used were 2D1 (anti-leukocyte), Ca 1, HMFG-2 (anti-milk fat globule membrane), LE61 and M73 (both anti-intermediate filament antibodies), anti-CEA, and K92 (anti-keratin). The anti-leukocyte antibody was useful for distinguishing lymphoma from carcinoma. Anti-CEA gave positive reactions in 80% of carcinoma cases and did not react with any other cell types. Ca 1 was positive with some cells in 95% of carcinoma cases, but mesothelial cells reacted with it in 2 cases. A strong reaction with the HMFG-2 antibody was very constant in carcinoma but was also seen in mesothelial cells in 30% of benign effusions. The anti-keratin reacted with malignant cells in only a small proportion of cases. The antibodies against epithelial intermediate filaments reacted equally strongly with benign mesothelial cells and carcinoma cells, but gave negative reactions with lymphoma cells. A suitably chosen panel of monoclonal antibodies can be of great value in identifying neoplastic cells in serous effusions.

L29 ANSWER 44 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83217048 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83217048 PubMed ID: 6190035
TITLE: Immunochemical characterization of **fetal antigen** isolated from spent medium of a human melanoma cell line.
AUTHOR: Gupta R K; Morton D L
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-12582 (NCI)
R01CA-30019 (NCI)
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, **(1983 Jun)** 70 (6) 993-1004.
Journal code: 7503089. ISSN: 0027-8874.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198307
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19830708

AB A **fetal antigen** (FA) was isolated from spent culture medium of a melanoma (M14) cell line. Allogeneic serum samples from melanoma patients, previously characterized with respect to anti-FA activity, were used as the source of anti-FA antibody. The FA activity was partially purified by membrane ultrafiltration, gel filtration, and

chloroform:methanol extraction. The partially purified FA was then used to develop an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). By indirect ELISA both the IgG and IgM classes of anti-FA antibodies were detected in the sera of cancer patients and normal volunteers. The incidences of anti-FA antibodies in the sera of cancer patients and normal volunteers were not significantly different. As detected by competitive inhibition in ELISA, FA activity was widely distributed among melanoma, sarcoma, and carcinoma tumor tissues and cultured tumor cells, as well as among fetal brain, skin, and muscle tissues. FA activity was destroyed by treatment with beta-galactosidase and hyaluronidase, but it was not destroyed by proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes. The antigen bound to immobilized ricin, peanut, and soybean lectins. FA activity in material purified by ricin-affinity chromatography was associated with molecules in the 60,000- to 70,000-dalton region as determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. These results suggest a glycoprotein nature for the FA isolated from the spent culture medium of melanoma (M14) cells; this FA apparently elicits formation of natural **antibodies** in the **cancer** patients and normal donors.

L29 ANSWER 45 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:203702 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA77:36686
TITLE: ANALYSIS OF CELL SURFACE ANTIGENS EXPRESSED ON A HUMAN LUNG CARCINOMA BY MONO CLONAL ANTIBODIES.
AUTHOR(S): KASAI M
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAB. OF PATHOL., CANCER INST., HOKKAIDO UNIV. SCH. OF MED., SAPPORO, JPN.
SOURCE: HOKKAIDO J MED SCI, (1983) 58 (4), 376-389.
CODEN: HOIZAK. ISSN: 0367-6102.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Monoclonal antibodies [MoAb] were produced by immunizing BALB/c mice with a human lung squamous carcinoma line (UCLA-SO-P3) or with freshly obtained lung carcinoma cells and by fusing the immunized splenocytes to mouse myeloma S194. Six MoAb were selected after testing the reactivity to a panel of human tumors and non-tumors by an indirect 125I-protein A binding assay, a complement dependent microcytotoxicity assay or an immunofluorescence assay. As a result, 4 types of antigens were identified. MoAb 169D4 is of IgM class and reacted only to P3 lung carcinoma and to 1 of the colon **carcinomas**. This **antibody** actually possessed the A1 Lewis d specificity. MoAb 172D5 reacted to 8 out of 11 carcinomas, but did not react to other types of tumor or lymphoid cells while detecting a carcinoma-associated antigen. MoAb 170C5, 754A3 and 806B4 reacted to carcinomas and embryonic cells, but detected antigenic determinants other than carcinoembryonic antigen. By means of a protein antigen analysis using immunoprecipitation and sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, MoAb 170C5, 754A3 and 806B4 detected MW of 130,000, 55,000 and 135,000, respectively. MoAb 169F3 reacted to all the tested carcinomas, sarcomas and melanomas, and some of

the **leukemias**. This **antibody** also reacted to human peripheral monocytes and platelets and detected an antigen widely distributed among tumors and parts of normal cells.

L29 ANSWER 46 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:87799 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR27:4291
TITLE: CAN THE MORPHOLOGICAL DETECTION OF CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** BE CORRELATED WITH THE CLINICAL COURSE.
AUTHOR(S): GILLE P A J
CORPORATE SOURCE: WUERZBURG.
SOURCE: 44TH MEETING OF THE DEUTSCHEN GESELLSCHAFT FUER GYNAEKOLOGIE UND GEBURTSHILFE (GERMAN SOCIETY FOR GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS), MUNICH, WEST GERMANY, SEPT. 13-17, 1982. ARCH GNYECOL, (1983) 235 (1-4), 343-344. CODEN: ARCGDG. ISSN: 0170-9925.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: German

L29 ANSWER 47 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:292409 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA78:28889
TITLE: CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** FROM HUMAN MALIGNANT MELANOMA CELLS 2. GRAFTING OF THE CELLS IN THE HAMSTER CHEEK POUCH.
AUTHOR(S): HAKIM A A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HISTOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, BOX 50, LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, USA.
SOURCE: ANN IMMUNOL (PARIS), (**1983 (RECD 1984)**) 134D (3), 333-348.
CODEN: ANIMCZ. ISSN: 0300-4910.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Two findings related to CEA [carcinoembryonic antigen] biofunction are reported. One is the function of cell membrane oligosaccharides on the antigen-antibody reaction i.e., the binding of 125I-labeled monoclonal anti-HMMC-ShAE+ [human **malignant** melanotic melanoma] **antibodies** to enzymically modified HMMC-ShAE+ cells. Two approaches were used: sequential treatment with exohydrolases and cultivation of the cells in media supplemented with nontoxic levels of tunicamycin and swainsonine. The effect of grafting, into the hamster cheek pouch, of modified HMMC-ShAE+ cells on plasma CEA, plasma anti-CEA and antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity is also reported. Commercially available 125I-labeled CEA and the Abbott enzyme-linked immunoassay were used to monitor plasma anti-CEA and CEA levels, respectively. 125I-deoxyuridine-labeled HMMC-ShAE+ were used to monitor plasma antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity.

L29 ANSWER 48 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 13
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83257839 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83257839 PubMed ID: 6871490
TITLE: [Use of tomographic scintigraphy with radio-labelled monoclonal antibodies for detecting human digestive cancers
and medullary cancers of the thyroid].
Utilisation en tomoscintigraphie d'anticorps monoclonaux

radio-marques pour la detection chez l'homme des cancers digestifs et des cancers medullaires de la thyroide.
AUTHOR: Lumbroso J; Berche C; Mach J P; Rougier P; Aubry F; Buchegger F; Lasser P; Parmentier C; Tubiana M
SOURCE: BULLETIN DU CANCER, **(1983)** 70 (2) 96-102.
Journal code: 0072416. ISSN: 0007-4551.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198309
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19830920

AB Two 131-Iodine radiolabelled monoclonal antibodies were used to perform tomoscintigraphy in 42 patients: 11 patients bearing medullary thyroid cancers and 19 patients bearing gastrointestinal **cancers** received an **antibody** directed against carcino-**embryonic antigen**; 12 patients bearing gastro-intestinal **cancers** received an **antibody** directed against a non circulating antigen expressed by human colorectal cancers cell lines. Tomoscintigraphy is particularly useful for analysing the complex biodistribution of radiolabelled antibodies and the low contrast images encountered in immunoscintigraphy; the problems related to the true positive rate and to the clinical specificity of the method are discussed.

L29 ANSWER 49 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:269761 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA76:27253
TITLE: GRANULAR CELL MYO BLASTOMA AN IMMUNO PEROXIDASE STUDY USING
A VARIETY OF ANTI SERA TO HUMAN CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN.**
AUTHOR(S): MATTHEWS J B; MASON G I
CORPORATE SOURCE: IMMUNOL. LAB., DEP. ORAL PATHOL., DENT. SCH., ST. CHAD'S QUEENSWAY, BIRMINGHAM B4 6NN.
SOURCE: HISTOPATHOLOGY (OXF), (1983) 7 (1), 77-82.
CODEN: HISTDD.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Immunoperoxidase staining using 5 antisera to human carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), including a mouse monoclonal antibody, was performed to investigate the expression of CEA reactivity in 10 cases of oral granular cell myoblastoma. The granular cells were negative with 4 of the antisera although control sections of CEA producing colon carcinoma were positive. The single positive antiserum gave intense granular cytoplasmic staining of all tumor cells in the 10 specimens studied. This reactivity was abolished after absorption of the antiserum with a perchloric acid extract of human lung to remove cross-reacting antibodies against non-specific cross-reacting antigen, a procedure which did not affect the staining of colon carcinoma specimens. The granular cells do not contain CEA but express a related antigen. Care in the choice of primary antiserum is important if the immunocytochemical detection of this antigen is to be used as a diagnostic aid.

L29 ANSWER 50 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:254501 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA76:11993
TITLE: SELECTIVE CYTO TOXICITY OF A RICIN A CHAIN ANTI CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** ANTIBODY CONJUGATE FOR A HUMAN COLON ADENO CARCINOMA CELL LINE.
AUTHOR(S): GRIFFIN T W; HAYNES L R; DEMARTINO J A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. ONCOL., DEP. MED., UNIV. MASS. MED. SCH., 55 LAKE AVE. NORTH, WORCESTER, MASS. 01605.
SOURCE: J NATL CANCER INST, (1982) 69 (4), 799-806. CODEN: JNCIAM. ISSN: 0027-8874.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Ricin A-chain, the toxic subunit of the potent plant toxin ricin, was isolated by affinity chromatography and conjugated via a disulfide linkage to affinity-purified goat anti-carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) antibody. Such conjugates retained the integrity of their antibody-combining site, as demonstrated by the ability to displace 125I-labeled anti-CEA antibody bound to CEA-positive cell lines. Such conjugates retained A-chain activity, producing inhibition of [14X]leucine incorporation into a CEA-negative G-361 human melanoma cell line at concentrations similar to those of unconjugated A-chain. These conjugates were 40 times as potent in the inhibition of [14C]leucin incorporation in the CEA-bearing WiDr human adenocarcinoma cell line as A-chain alone or as an unreacted mixture of A-chain and specific antibody. Such toxicity could be blocked by preincubation of the conjugate with fluid-phase CEA. Complete inhibition of [14C]leucine incorporation as well as inhibition of cellular proliferation by the conjugate was seen at 50 nM concentration. Conjugates that combine the determinant specificity of an antibody with the toxicity of ricin A-chain may show promise as selective cytotoxins for cells bearing CEA.

L29 ANSWER 51 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:169738 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA75:19738
TITLE: THE IMMUNO HISTOCHEMICAL REACTIVITY OF A HUMAN MONO CLONAL ANTIBODY WITH TISSUE SECTIONS OF HUMAN MAMMARY TUMORS.
AUTHOR(S): TERAMOTO Y A; MARIANI R; WUNDERLICH D; SCHLOM J
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAB. CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR BIOL., NATIONAL CANCER INST., NATIONAL INST. HEALTH, BETHESDA, MD 20205.
SOURCE: CANCER (PHILA), (1982) 50 (2), 241-249. CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB A detailed analysis was made of the reactivity of a human IgM monoclonal antibody generated following the fusion of human lymhocytes (obtained from axillary lymph nodes of mastectomy patients) with a murine nonimmunoglobulin secreting myeloma cell line [P3-NSI-1-Ag]. Tissue sections of both malignant and benign human mammary tumors and apparently normal tissues, were tested using the immunoperoxidase technique and the human monoclonal antibody. A total of 81% (54/67) of primary malignant mammary tumors, 100% (20/20) of metastatic breast lesions and 14% (3/22) of benign breast lesions reacted positively with a moderate or strong intensity. The percent of mammary carcinoma cells that stained and the pattern of staining varied among different tumor samples. While reactivity

was observed with selected carcinomas of nonbreast origin, little or no reactivity was observed with apparently normal human tissues including normal mammary epithelium. The antibody reactivity observed was clearly distinct from those of both anti-T and anticarcinoembryonic antigen sera.

L29 ANSWER 52 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:200644 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA75:50644
TITLE: IMMUNO HISTOCHEMICAL LOCALIZATION OF MURINE STAGE SPECIFIC **EMBRYONIC ANTIGENS** IN HUMAN TESTICULAR GERM CELL TUMORS.
AUTHOR(S): DAMJANOV I; FOX N; KNOWLES B B; SOLTER D; LANGE P H; FRALEY E E
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. PATHOL., MS 435, HAHNEMANN MED. COLL., PHILADELPHIA, PA 19102.
SOURCE: AM J PATHOL, (1982) 108 (2), 224-230.
CODEN: AJPAA4. ISSN: 0002-9440.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Monoclonal antibodies may be used to reveal antigens found in other species that could be of diagnostic value in man. Monoclonal antibodies raised against and/or recognizing stage-specific antigens on preimplantation mouse embryos and stem cells of murine teratocarcinoma were used to localize these antigens immunohistochemically on human testicular germ cell tumors. SSEA-1 [stage-specific **embryonic antigen**], the antigen found on mouse embryonal carcinoma (EC) cells and embryonic cells from the 8-cell stage embryo onward, including the fetal primordial germ cells, was detected on yolk sac carcinoma components of human tumors, but not on EC cells. SSEA-3, the antigen found on follicular ova, fertilized eggs, early cleavage stage embryonic cells and visceral endodermal cells of the mouse embryo, but not on mouse EC cells, was detected on human EC cells. Both antigens were found on the cell surface of fetal testicular germ cells but not in the seminiferous tubules of adult human testes. The data point out differences between human and murine EC cells suggesting that human EC cells correspond developmentally to a less mature embryonic cell than the murine EC cells. The possible histogenesis of human germ cell tumors from primordial and/or fetal germ cells is briefly discussed.

L29 ANSWER 53 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:177484 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA75:27484
TITLE: IMMUNO PEROXIDASE STAINING OF CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** WITH MONO CLONAL **ANTIBODIES** IN ADENO **CARCINOMA** OF THE COLON.
AUTHOR(S): LINDGREN J; WAHLSTROM T; BANG B; HURME M; MAKELA O
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. PATHOL., UNIV. HELSINKI, HAATMANINKATU 3, SF-00290 HELSINKI 29, FINLAND.
SOURCE: HISTOCHEMISTRY, (1982) 74 (2), 223-228.
CODEN: HCMYAL. ISSN: 0301-5564.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Mouse monoclonal antibodies to carcinoembryogenic antigen (CEA) obtained by the somatic cell hybridization technique of Koehler and Milstein were used in a modified enzyme bridge immunoperoxidase staining method. Both

high and low affinity antibodies were tested and their staining properties
compared with those of a commercial polyvalent rabbit antiserum. The staining pattern of neoplastic epithelial cells in all 7 antibodies in samples of primary adenocarcinoma of the colon was similar, indicating that no gross differences were found in the exposure of the different antigenic determinants of CEA in formalin fixed tissue. The background staining of the monoclonal antibodies was negligible. Monoclonal antibodies are superior to conventional antisera in immunoperoxidase staining of CEA.

L29 ANSWER 54 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:276165 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA78:12645
TITLE: SELECTIVE CYTO TOXICITY FOR A COLO RECTAL CARCINOMA CELL LINE BY A MONO CLONAL ANTI CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** ANTIBODY COUPLED TO THE A CHAIN OF RICIN.
AUTHOR(S): LEVIN L V; GRIFFIN T W; HAYNES L R; SEDOR C J
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV. MASSACHUSETTS MED. SCH., 55 LAKE AVE. NORTH, WORCESTER, MASS. 01605.
SOURCE: J BIOL RESPONSE MODIF, (**1982 (RECD 1983)**) 1 (2), 149-162.
CODEN: JBRMDS. ISSN: 0732-6580.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB A monoclonal anti-CEA [carcinoembryonic antigen] antibody (C-19) was covalently coupled via a disulfide linkage to affinity-purified ricin A chain, the toxic subunit of the potent plant toxin ricin. Such conjugates retained integrity of their antibody-combining site, as demonstrated by ability to displace 111In-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid-C-19 antibody bound to CEA-positive cell lines. A chain from conjugate reduced with dithiothreitol inhibited cell-free protein synthesis in a reticulocyte lysate system at concentrations similar to those of free A chain, demonstrating the retention of A chain toxicity in the conjugate. These conjugates were 570 times as potent in producing inhibition of [14C]Leu incorporation in the CEA-bearing human adenocarcinoma cell line LoVo as A chain alone. Such toxicity could be blocked by preincubation of the conjugate with fluid-phase antigen, or the cells with unconjugated antibody. With 50 nM conjugate, almost complete inhibition of [14C]Leu incorporation was seen. The conjugates were 270 times more toxic for LoVo cells than for a control murine melanoma cell line. Such conjugates possessing both the determinant specificity of antibody, and the potent lethality of the parent toxin may be useful as tumor-specific cytotoxic agents for CEA-bearing cells.

L29 ANSWER 55 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:156069 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA73:16053
TITLE: IMMUNO HISTOCHEMICAL LOCALIZATION OF THE EARLY **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** SSEA-1 IN POST IMPLANTATION MOUSE EMBRYOS AND FETAL AND ADULT TISSUES.
AUTHOR(S): FOX N; DAMJANOV I; MARTINEZ-HERNANDEZ A; KNOWLES B B; SOLTER D
CORPORATE SOURCE: HAHNEMANN MED. COLL., NCB 425, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19102.
SOURCE: DEV BIOL, (1981) 83 (2), 391-398.
CODEN: DEBIAO. ISSN: 0012-1606.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Distribution of the stage-specific **embryonic antigen** (SSEA-1) was studied in postimplantation murine embryos, fetuses and adult mice by immunohistochemical techniques. SSEA-1 was also localized on the stem cells of differentiating solid teratocarcinomas and on the surface of core cells of solid embryoid bodies. At the egg cylinder stage the antigen is restricted to embryonic ectoderm and visceral endoderm. During subsequent development SSEA-1 becomes localized to portions of the brain and primordial germ cells. Some sites of the urogenital anlage are SSEA-1 positive. In adult mice, the epithelium of the oviduct, the endometrium and the epididymis are the cells most reactive with the monoclonal antibody to SSEA-1; although some areas of the brain and kidney tubules are weakly positive. Study of this antigenic determinant might disclose some previously unexpected cell lineage relationships and/or might elucidate events necessary for reproduction.

L29 ANSWER 56 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81629570 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81629570
TITLE: IN VITRO PRODUCTION OF HUMAN **ANTIBODY** TO A **TUMOUR**-ASSOCIATED FOETAL ANTIGEN.
AUTHOR: Irie R F; Jones P C; Morton D L; Sidell N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Oncology, Univ. California Sch. Medicine, 54-140 CHS, Los Angeles, CA, 90024.
SOURCE: Br J Cancer, **(1981)** 44 (2) 262-266.
ISSN: 0007-0920.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 198112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19960517

AB After the establishment of lymphoblastoid cell lines that synthesize antibody directed against a human tumor-associated **fetal antigen** designated as oncofetal antigen-I (OFA-I), a method is described for the production of IgM anti-OFA-I in vitro. Ten serum samples containing high levels of anti-OFA-I were identified and viably frozen peripheral-blood lymphocytes (PBL) from the same patients were transformed by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). Patients included five given adjuvant immunotherapy with an OFA-I+ tumor-cell vaccine (TCV), three treated with BCG, and two treated only by surgical excision. Anti-OFA-I levels in the spent medium were monitored by immune-adherence using the OFA-I+ melanoma cell line UCLA-SO-M14 (M14), as the target cell. Two of the EBV-infected cultures (ES from the TCV group and CD from the surgery only group) produced detectable antibody to M14 cells by day 6. By day 9, culture DV (BCG group) became positive. The CD culture was positive only for 9 days, while ES (obtained from the patient with the highest anti-OFA-I titer) ceased growth after 3 wk. The supernatants displayed no reactivity against a control lymphoblastoid cell line autologous to the M14 donor. The DV lymphoblasts continued to produce increasing titers of anti-M-14 antibody until day 42, with gradual decrease by day 60 and became negative on day 66. None of the other 7 PBL cultures became positive to M14. Further studies determined that the antibody exhibited specific reactivity to an

antigen associated with human **cancer**. No **antibody** reactivity in the DV culture medium was detected to a number of target cells tested. Assessment of the immunoglobulin class indicated the anti-OFA-I was limited to the IgM class. The DV spent medium was cytotoxic in the presence of either rabbit or human complement. (21 Refs)

L29 ANSWER 57 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:96697 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR23:26689
TITLE: RADIOACTIVE ANTI CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN ANTIBODIES** IN **CANCER** THERAPY.
AUTHOR(S): GOLDENBERG D M; GAFFAR S A; BENNETT S J; BEACH J L
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. EXPERIMENTAL PATHOL., DEP. PATHOL., UNIV. KY., LEXINGTON, KY. 40536.
SOURCE: 9TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ONCODEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, BANFF, ALBERTA, CANADA, SEPT. 30-OCT. 4, 1980. ONCODEV BIOL MED, (1981) 2 (5), P27.
CODEN: OBIMD4. ISSN: 0167-1618.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 58 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:225964 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA72:10948
TITLE: SOMATIC CELL HYBRIDS PRODUCING ANTIBODIES AGAINST CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): ROGERS G T; RAWLINS G A; BAGSHAWE K D
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. MED. ONCOL., CHARING CROSS HOSP., FULHAM PALACE RD., LONDON.
SOURCE: BR J CANCER, (1981) 43 (1), 1-4.
CODEN: BJCAAI. ISSN: 0007-0920.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Monoclonal antibodies [MA-1 and MS-1] to carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) promise improved specificity for the measurement of this widely expressed human cancer antigen. A mouse monoclonal **antibody** [from mouse **myeloma** P3-NSL/1Ag 4-1 cell spleen cell hybridoma] binds weakly to CEA in perchloric acid extracts of tumor, but binds strongly to CEA similarly isolated from serum, its spectrum of cancer detection differs from conventional antisera.

L29 ANSWER 59 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:119969 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR19:57467
TITLE: RADIO IMMUNO DETECTION OF **CANCER** WITH RADIOACTIVE **ANTIBODIES** TO CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): GOLDENBERG D M; KIM E E; DELAND F H; BENNETT S; PRIMUS F J
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. EXP. PATHOL., UNIV. KY. COLL. MED. MS-409, LEXINGTON, KY. 40536, USA.
SOURCE: RADIOIMMUNODETECTION OF CANCER WORKSHOP, LEXINGTON, KY., USA. JULY 19-21, 1979. CANCER RES, (1980) 40 (8 PART 2), 2984-2992.
CODEN: CNREA8. ISSN: 0008-5472.

FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 60 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80658036 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80658036
TITLE: SPECIFICITY OF **ANTIBODY** INDUCED IN **SARCOMA** PATIENTS IMMUNIZED WITH ALLOGENEIC SARCOMA CELLS.
AUTHOR: Saxton R E; Giuliano A; Morton D L
CORPORATE SOURCE: UCLA Sch. Medicine, Los Angeles, CA.
SOURCE: Transplant Proc, **(1980)** 12 (1) 175-178.
ISSN: 0041-1345.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 198006
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19960517

AB Twelve sarcoma patients were immunized with cultured allogeneic sarcoma cells to induce in vivo allosensitization and stimulate host rejection of the autologous tumor. The patients were treated with Adriamycin (A) followed by local irradiation of the drug-sensitized tumor, then with alternate biweekly cycles of high-dose Methotrexate and A. They also received immunotherapy with BCG and allogeneic cultured sarcoma cells. In three patients without detectable antibodies prior to immunization, an abrupt rise in antibody titer occurred by 2 wk after the first tumor cell injection; the response appeared to be anamnestic rather than a primary immune response. Little alloantibody was detectable in sera from these patients. Antibody in the sera from another patient was cross-reactive with antigens expressed on both M14 and S1 tumor cells. Sera from all patients were absorbed sequentially with normal and malignant cells. The results indicated that the predominant antibody response in these patients was not to alloantigens on the immunizing sarcoma cells, but was directed against heterophile antigens and other surface antigens common to the melanoma and sarcoma cell lines. The data suggest that much of the antibody induced in the patients was directed against tumor-associated **fetal antigens**. (7 Refs)

L29 ANSWER 61 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:177124 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA69:52120
TITLE: A SEROLOGIC STUDY OF CULTURED BREAST CANCER CELL LINES LACK OF ANTIBODY RESPONSE TO TUMOR SPECIFIC MEMBRANE ANTIGENS IN PATIENTS.
AUTHOR(S): HIGUCHI M; ROBINSON D S; CAILLEAU R; IRIE R F; MORTON D L
CORPORATE SOURCE: 54-140 CENT. HEALTH SCI., UNIV. CALIF. SCH. MED., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024, USA.
SOURCE: CLIN EXP IMMUNOL, (1980) 39 (1), 90-96.
CODEN: CEXIAL. ISSN: 0009-9104.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Humoral antibodies to tumor associated membrane antigens of cultured human breast cancer cell lines were studied using the immune adherence (IA)

test. Sera from 353 post-operative breast cancer patients and from 25 patients immunized by allogeneic breast cancer cells were tested against the MDA-MB-436 cell line. Fifty-five (15.6%) sera samples from the non-vaccinated group and 131 (77.3%) of 168 sera samples from the immunotherapy group were IA-positive to this cell line after absorption with bovine erythrocytes to exclude antibody to heterologous membrane antigens (HM Ag). Forty-five of the 55 positive-sera from the non-immunized group and 113 of the 131 positive sera from the immunized group became IA-negative after further absorption with lymphoblastoid cells autologous to MDA-MB-436. Subsequently, the 28 positive sera remaining were tested for oncofetal antigens (OFA). After absorption with OFA rich tissues (fetal brain and M14 melanoma cells), no reactivity remained in the sera samples. To identify antibodies specific to breast cancer antigens, the 129 sera samples from non-immunized patients were tested against 4 other breast cancer cell lines; MDA-MB-157, MDA-MB-231, MCF-7 and UCLASO-B1. Four sera which reacted to more than 3 of the cell lines were identified. The reactivity of 3 of the 4 was due to anti-OFA antibody. The last serum sample was reactive to anti-HLA antibodies. Sera of patients with breast **cancer** apparently contain **antibodies** to OFA, but do not detect breast histologic type specific antigens as tested by IA using 5 breast cancer cultured cell lines.

L29 ANSWER 62 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:68285 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR19:5783
TITLE: THE USE OF ANTI TUMOR RADIO **ANTIBODIES** IN **CANCER** DETECTION AND LOCALIZATION.
AUTHOR(S): GOLDENBERG D M; PRIMUS F J; KIM E; CASPER S; CORGAN R L; DELAND F
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. EXP. PATHOL., DEP. PATHOL., UNIV. KY. COLL. MED., LEXINGTON, KY. 40536, USA.
SOURCE: FLEISHER, M. (ED.). THE CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY OF CANCER; PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND ARNOLD O. BECKMAN CONFERENCE IN CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., USA, 1978.
XII+405P.
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, INC.: WASHINGTON, D.C., USA. ILLUS, (1979) 0 (0), P155-168.
ISBN: 0-915274-09-4.
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L29 ANSWER 63 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:245778 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA70:38274
TITLE: COLO RECTAL CARCINOMA ANTIGENS DETECTED BY HYBRIDOMA ANTIBODIES.
AUTHOR(S): KOPROWSKI H; STEPLEWSKI Z; MITCHELL K; HERLYN M; HERLYN D; FUHRER P
CORPORATE SOURCE: WISTAR INST. ANAT. BIOL., 36 ST. AT SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104, USA.
SOURCE: SOMATIC CELL GENET, (1979) 5 (6), 957-972.
CODEN: SCGTDW. ISSN: 0098-0366.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Hybridoma cells which secrete colorectal **carcinoma**-specific **antibodies** were produced and used to study the antigenic structure of these [human] tumor cells. Nineteen antibodies were studied in detail;

15 of these were colorectal carcinoma specific. Only 2 antibodies reactive with carcinoembryogenic antigen (CEA) were discovered and 5 other antibodies that react with distinct epitopes on the cell surface were defined. Several antigens with distinct molecular characteristics were found with hybridoma antibodies. Six hybridoma antibodies mediated antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC).

L29 ANSWER 64 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:240085 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA68:42589
TITLE: TUMOR ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN IN HUMAN PANCREATIC CANCER.
AUTHOR(S): SCHULTZ D R; YUNIS A A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. IMMUNOL., DEP. MED., UNIV. MIAMI SCH. MED., MIAMI, FLA. 33152, USA.
SOURCE: J NATL CANCER INST, (1979) 62 (4), 777-786.
CODEN: JNCIAM. ISSN: 0027-8874.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB New Zealand White rabbits were immunized with saline extracts of a human pancreatic cancer cell line (MIA PaCa-2), human pancreatic tumors excised from Swiss nu/nu mice or human pancreatic cancer tissue. Solid-phase immunoadsorbents rendered the resulting antisera specific. The antisera, tested by double immunodiffusion and counterimmunoelectrophoresis (CEP), detected the pancreatic antigen in saline extracts of human pancreatic carcinoma, human fetal pancreas, MIA PaCa-2 cells, a 2nd human pancreatic cancer cell line (PANC-1) and nude mouse pancreatic tumors, but not in saline extracts of normal human pancreas and a number of other normal tissues; in normal human sera or in sera from patients with active inflammatory disease. The antisera did not react with .alpha.-fetoprotein and carcinoembryonic antigen. Sera of patients with pancreatic cancer and other neoplastic and non-neoplastic disorders were tested in CEP with 2 antisera: rabbit anti-MIA PaCa-2 and rabbit anti-human pancreatic **carcinoma**. Although both **antisera** detected the pancreatic antigen in 65-70% of the patients with biopsy-confirmed pancreatic carcinoma, the anti-human pancreatic carcinoma serum was less reactive with sera from patients having disorders not involving the pancreas. Rabbit anti-MIA PaCa-2 serum added to 5 day old washed and fixed MIA PaCa-2 cells, followed by fluorescein-labeled goat antirabbit serum, resulted in strong fluorescence located on the nuclear membranes. Additional antigen was released from saline-extracted cell membranes after treatment with Triton X-100. The estimated MW of the tumor-associated pancreatic antigen was between 900 .times. 103 and 1000 .times. 103 daltons. The antigen migrated in the .beta.1 to .alpha.2 regions in agarose electrophoresis and was destroyed by 10% perchloric acid or by boiling. [The use of CEP to detect tumor-associated antigen as a diagnostic method for pancreatic cancer was discussed].

L29 ANSWER 65 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:197927 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA69:72923
TITLE: ANTIGENIC SIMILARITY BETWEEN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF HORN HORN CANCER AND NORMAL BOVINE FETAL TISSUES.
AUTHOR(S): KUCHROO V; GUPTA R K P; KALRA D S
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. VET. PATHOL., HARYANA AGRIC. UNIV., HISSAR 125004, HARYANA, INDIA.

SOURCE: TROP ANIM HEALTH PROD, (**1979 (RECD 1980)**) 11 (4), 203-207.
CODEN: TAHPAJ. ISSN: 0049-4747.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Normal bovine fetal (liver and skin) and horn cancer tissue antigens were examined using double diffusion agar gel precipitation and immunoelectrophoretic tests to detect any cross reactivity among them. Rabbit horn **cancer antisera** absorbed with normal bovine liver, skin and horn core epithelium antigens, when tested with fetal skin and liver (4-6 mo. of gestation), revealed the presence of 2 **fetal antigens** in horn cancer. Immunochemically 2 of the horn cancer antigens were identical to the bovine **fetal antigens**.

L29 ANSWER 66 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80649038 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80649038
TITLE: IMMUNE CYTOLYSIS OF HUMAN **MALIGNANT** MELANOMA BY **ANTIBODY** TO ONCOFETAL ANTIGEN I (OFA-I).
AUTHOR: Sidell N; Irie R F; Morton D L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Oncology, Dept. Surgery, Univ. California, 54-140 CHS Univ. California at Los Angeles Sch. Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, 90024.
SOURCE: Cancer Immunol Immunother, **(1979)** 7 (3) 151-155.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 198004
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Complement-dependent cytotoxic potential of anti-oncofetal antigen I (OFA-I) antibody produced by melanoma patients was evaluated against an OFA-I-positive melanoma cell line, UCLA SO M14 (M14). Anti-OFA-I was identified by immune adherence assay (IA); antibody activity absorbable by fetal brain but not absorbable by autologous fetal liver was defined as functionally anti-OFA-I. Sera with high anti-OFA-I activity were obtained from 13 patients undergoing immunotherapy and 1 patient receiving no adjuvant therapy. Complement-dependent antibody cytotoxicity (CAC) was measured by the release of 51Cr from labeled M14 cells. Alloantibodies to M14 were removed by absorption of the sera with lymphoblastoid cells autologous to M14. In the CAC assay, all 14 sera were cytotoxic to M14 cells in the presence of rabbit complement, while 6/12 sera were cytotoxic in the presence of human complement. There was a close correlation between the relative cytotoxic titers in the two complement systems, but rabbit complement detected a 4-8x greater antibody dilution. A direct relationship was observed between IA titers and CAC titers. Absorption of sera with fetal brain tissue abolished all reactivity; absorption with fetal liver did not reduce the antibody titer more than two-fold. The specificity of fetal brain absorption was demonstrated using a serum with antibody to the human leukocyte antigen specificities of M14. The results provide evidence for the presence of cytotoxic antibodies against tumor-associated **fetal antigen** in sera of cancer patients. (20 Refs)

L29 ANSWER 67 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:259456 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA68:61960
TITLE: IN-VITRO RADIO ISOTOPE DIAGNOSIS OF TUMOR DISEASES.
AUTHOR(S): GABUNIYA R I; TKACHEVA G A
CORPORATE SOURCE: ONCOL. SCI. CENT., ACAD. MED. SCI. USSR, MOSCOW, USSR.
SOURCE: VESTN AKAD MED NAUK SSSR, (1979) (4), 69-77.
CODEN: VAMNAQ. ISSN: 0002-3027.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Immunodiagnosis of human cancer and the use of labeled **antibodies** to establish **cancer** loci were reviewed. Results obtained by in vitro radioisotope methods were summarized, and early tumor diagnosis, control of effectiveness of combined surgical and therapeutic measures and prognosis were considered. The carcinoembryonic antigen was emphasized.

L29 ANSWER 68 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:232260 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA70:24756
TITLE: ATTEMPTS TO SEEK ONCO **FETAL ANTIGENS** ON RAT LIVER CELLS TRANSFORMED IN-VITRO BY CHEMICAL CARCINOGENS.
AUTHOR(S): YOKOTA T; KATAHIRA S-I; KONNO K; MINAMI K
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. BACTERIOL., FUKUSHIMA MED. COLL., FUKUSHIMA 960, JPN.
SOURCE: FUKUSHIMA J MED SCI, (**1979 (RECD 1980)**) 26 (1-2), 11-30.
CODEN: FJMSAU. ISSN: 0016-2590.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Oncofetal membrane antigens on rat liver cells transformed in vitro by chemical carcinogens were sought by indirect immunofluorescence, microcytotoxicity tests or 51Cr-release assay tests. BD rat epithelial-like malignant liver cell lines obtained from syngeneic or xenogeneic hosts immunized with cultivated malignant cells and from multiparous pregnant rats were used for immunofluorescence. The LNC [lymph node cells] from syngeneic rats immunized with the cultivated cells and from multiparous pregnant rats were used for microcytotoxicity tests or 51Cr-release assay tests. Specific antisera against tumor-associated antigens from xenogeneic antisera were obtained by in vivo absorption in syngeneic male rats. Syngeneic and xenogeneic **antisera** reacted with **malignant** liver cell lines, but not with nonmalignant cell lines. These antisera reacted with a tumor-specific individual antigen and 2 tumor-specific cross-reacting antigens. These antigens were not detected in 10, 15 and 19 day syngeneic rat fetuses. Sera from multiparous pregnant rats had no antibodies against these tumor antigens, although they reacted with fetal cells. The LNC from immunized rats showed significant cytotoxic response to target cells, but did not show cytotoxic response to non-malignant liver cells. The LNC also reacted with tumor-specific antigens on the malignant target cells. These LNC did not show cytotoxic response to primary cultured rat liver cells originated from 15 day fetus.

The LNC taken from multiparous pregnant rats did not show cytotoxic response to malignant target cells, although these LNC reacted with rat fetal cells. These attempts failed to detect oncofetal antigen on the malignant liver cell, but individual and cross-reacting tumor-specific antigens were found.

L29 ANSWER 69 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79606642 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79606642
TITLE: INVESTIGATIONS OF THE EXPRESSION OF CARCINO-**EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** AT THE SURFACE OF CULTURED HUMAN COLON CARCINOMA CELLS.
AUTHOR: Rosenthal K L
CORPORATE SOURCE: McMaster Univ., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Diss Abstr Int (Sci), **(1978)** 39 (6) 2737-2738.
DOCUMENT TYPE: (THESIS)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 197904
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Studies were undertaken to examine the expression of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) of the surface of human colon carcinoma cells grown in vitro and to develop a radioimmunoassay for quantitation of CEA and antibodies to CEA in the serum of **cancer** patients. **Antibodies** specific for CEA which were prepared in goats induced polar redistribution or capping of the antigen. The capping was temperature-dependent and required an intact microfilament system. Blood group antigen A exists as separate molecules at the cell surface. Upon capping the majority of cell surface CEA underwent endocytosis. A rapid reappearance requiring protein synthesis was demonstrated on the cell surface. A precise quantitative radioimmunoassay for CEA was developed and used to determine the amount of CEA expressed on cell surfaces of various cell strains. Two strains which differed in the amount of CEA expressed at their cell surfaces were equally tumorigenic in nude mice. There was a direct correlation between the amount of cell surface CEA and the amount of CEA secreted into the culture medium. Control over the level of CEA expressed by various strains appeared genetically stable. The parental population from which the strains were derived appeared to be heterogeneous with respect to CEA synthesis. One strain (HCT-8 Nu2) could be induced to express high levels of CEA by inclusion of theophylline in the culture medium. Enhanced expression was dose-dependent and time-dependent, requiring continual presence of the drug. The effect appeared to require continual protein synthesis, did not cause marked alteration of cell morphology or growth, was not density-dependent, did not appear to be due to selective proliferation of a high expressor population, and could not be mimicked with dibutyryl cyclic AMP. Another strain (HCT-8R) could be induced to produce higher levels of CEA with bromodeoxyuridine. This effect was not as dramatic as the theophylline effect, only appeared transiently, and was dose-dependent. No antibodies to CEA were detected in control or cancer patient sera. A limited number of sera from patients was examined for CEA and comparable percentages of patients with CEA-related cancers were found

positive. However, the radioimmunoassay described appeared to yield a smaller number of false-positive results. (no Refs)

L29 ANSWER 70 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:527655 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:127655
TITLE: Breast cancer-specific antigens
INVENTOR(S): Bartorelli, Alberto; Accinni, Roberto
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoffmann-La Roche, F., und Co. A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
DE 2801257	A1	19780713	DE 1978-2801257	19780112	<--
GB 1598811	A	19810923	GB 1977-1140	19770112	<--
JP 53088317	A2	19780803	JP 1978-945	19780110	<--
NL 7800353	A	19780714	NL 1978-353	19780111	<--
FR 2377416	A1	19780811	FR 1978-661	19780111	<--
FR 2377416	B1	19820827			
US 4383985	A	19830517	US 1980-167567	19800711	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1977-1140 19770112
US 1978-867076 19780105

AB Breast cancer-specific antigens were prepd. by extg. homogenized breast carcinoma tissue with a glycoprotein solvent, centrifuging the ext., dialyzing the supernatant, freeze-drying the product, and isolating the antigen-contg. fraction after gel filtration. The antigens can be radioactively marked and used in radioimmunity tests. For example, primary breast carcinoma tissue was homogenized, extd. with 3 M KCl in 5 .times. 10-3M Na phosphate buffer at pH 7.4, and then centrifuged at 45,000 g/h. The supernatant was dialyzed against distd. H2O and freeze-dried. The crude ext. obtained was suspended in pH 7.2 Na phosphate buffer at 30 mg/mL, and 1.5 mL of the soln. was purified by gel filtration on a Sephadex G 200 column using pH 2 Na phosphate buffer as eluant. Crude breast cancer-specific antigen was obtained in fractions 14-16, which showed the highest cross reaction with carcinoma-**embryo antigen** (CEA) in concurrent inhibition with 125I-CEA-anti-CEA.

L29 ANSWER 71 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:85101 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:85101
TITLE: Monoclonal antibody defining a stage-specific mouse **embryonic antigen** (SSEA-1)
AUTHOR(S): Solter, Davor; Knowles, Barbara B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wistar Inst. Anat. Biol., Philadelphia, Pa., USA
SOURCE: Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (**1978**), 75(11), 5565-9
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A monoclonal antibody derived by fusion of mouse myeloma cells with spleen cells from a mouse immunized with F9 teratocarcinoma cells is described.

This antibody, which reacts with embryonal carcinoma cells of mouse and human origin and with some preimplantation stage mouse embryos, defines an embryonic stage-specific antigen. SSEA-1 was 1st detected on blastomers of 8-cell stage embryos. Trophectodermal cells are transitorily pos.; however, each cell in the inner cell mass eventually expresses this antigen.

L29 ANSWER 72 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:216065 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA66:28562
TITLE: IDENTIFICATION OF BETA ONCO **FETAL ANTIGEN** IN CERVICAL SQUAMOUS CANCER AND ITS DEMONSTRATION IN NEOPLASTIC AND NORMAL TISSUES.
AUTHOR(S): GOLDENBERG D M; GARNER T F; PANT K D; VAN NAGELL J R JR
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. EXP. PATHOL., DEP. PATHOL., UNIV. KY. MED. CENT., LEXINGTON, KY. 40506, USA.
SOURCE: CANCER RES, (1978) 38 (5), 1246-1249.
CODEN: CNREA8. ISSN: 0008-5472.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB An extract of a human cervical squamous carcinoma was used to produce rabbit antiserum with immunoreactivity against an antigen in several types of normal and neoplastic tissues. This antigen was abundant in cervical cancer, normal adult and fetal kidney and liver. The antigen had a .beta. mobility in immunoelectrophoresis and a MW range of 74,000-90,000 as determined by gel chromatography. Since some of its properties were similar to those of the .beta.-oncofetal antigen described by Fritsche and Mach, a comparison was undertaken that indeed revealed identical immunoreactivity of the anti-.beta.-oncofetal antigen and anti-cervical **cancer antisera** when reacted in immunodiffusion against a cervical cancer extract. This antigen is probably not an oncofetal antigen.

L29 ANSWER 73 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:78410 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR17:18410
TITLE: IDENTIFICATION OF A NEW CIRCULATING PROTEIN IN SERA OF PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF MALIGNANCIES.
AUTHOR(S): ZIEGENHAGEN G; DRAHOVSKY D; DUCHMAN H; WACKER A
SOURCE: Hoppe-Seyler's Z. Physiol. Chem., (1978) 359 (9), 1169.
CODEN: HSZPAZ. ISSN: 0018-4888.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L29 ANSWER 74 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
DUPLICATE 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:43295 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR14:43295
TITLE: KINETICS AND METABOLISM OF GOAT ANTI CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** RADIO LOCALIZING **ANTIBODY** IN **CANCER** PATIENTS.
AUTHOR(S): BENNETT S J; PRIMUS F J; CASPER S E; GARNER T F; GOLDENBERG D M

SOURCE: Fed. Proc., (1978) 37 (3), 680.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L29 ANSWER 75 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:162369 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA67:42369
TITLE: ONCO FETAL PROTEINS IN MARINE ANIMALS.
AUTHOR(S): SMITH A C
CORPORATE SOURCE: OCEANIC INST., MAKAPUU POINT, WAIMANALO, HAWAII 96795, USA.
SOURCE: COMP BIOCHEM PHYSIOL B COMP BIOCHEM, (1978) 61 (4), 499-500.
CODEN: CBPBB8. ISSN: 0305-0491.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Oncofetal proteins are produced by developing mammalian and avian fetuses.

They are also produced in adult humans with certain types of disease, particularly malignancy. Common marine animals (3) were tested for the presence of 2 oncofetal proteins, .alpha.- fetal protein (AFP) and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). The animals were 2 fish species, Tilapia mossambica and Chanos chanos, and 1 sea cucumber species, Holothuria cinerascens. The latter, as an echinoderm, is widely considered to be close to the vertebrate evolutionary line. Only CEA (or CEA-like substance) could be quantitatively identified. It was found in 1 of the fish species and the sea cucumber, in which it was in highest concentration. The presence of CEA or CEA-like substance in these animals indicates it is evolutionarily old. The finding of CEA or CEA-like substance in the sea cucumber suggests that in some malignant as well as nonmalignant disorders there is not only developmental but also phylogenetic regression. Pathology (like ontogeny) may recapitulate phylogeny. The sea cucumber may provide a readily available source of CEA or CEA-like substance for production of test **antisera** and **cancer** research.

L29 ANSWER 76 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 15
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78110206 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78110206 PubMed ID: 627724
TITLE: Lymphocyte cytotoxicity in x-irradiation-induced rat small bowel adenocarcinoma. III. Blocking by 3 M KCL extract.
AUTHOR: Stevens R H; Brooks G P; Osborne J W; Hoffman K L; Lawson A
J
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, **(1978 Jan)** 120 (1) 335-9.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197804
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19780426
AB Hypertonic salt extracts (3 M KCl) of x-irradiation-induced Holtzman rat small bowel adenocarcinomas blocked the in vitro destruction of allogeneic

cultured cells of this malignancy by sensitized lymphoid cells obtained from tumor-bearing animals. The protective effect were mediated by a blocking action at both the effector and the target cell level. The extracts were separated into 50% ammonium sulfate soluble and insoluble fractions with the soluble fraction being more effective in blocking the cytotoxic responses through interaction with the lymphoid cells whereas the insoluble one had a greater effect upon tumor target cells. Associated with both fractions was the oncofetal glycoprotein previously identified with the cellular membrane of this x-ray-induced **malignancy**. **Immunoglobulins** were identified with insoluble fraction; some were able to bind the oncofetal protein, thus clasifying it as a **fetal antigen**. The protective effects of the soluble fraction and this neoantigen were found to be citric acid labile, whereas the effects due to the insoluble fraction were unchanged.

L29 ANSWER 77 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:159998 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA67:39998
TITLE: THE CELL SURFACE ANTIGENS OF MOUSE EMBRYONAL CARCINOMA CELLS.
AUTHOR(S): GACHELIN G
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIT GENET. CELL., INST. PASTEUR, COLL. FR., 25 RUE DU DR. ROUX, 75015 PARIS, FR.
SOURCE: BIOCHIM BIOPHYS ACTA, (1978) 516 (1), 27-60.
CODEN: BBACAQ. ISSN: 0006-3002.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Even though the teratoma system is very under-utilized for the approach of dynamic phenomena, it has allowed a precise description of the surfaces of embryonal carcinoma cells and of pre-implantation embryos, as well as of the immunological changes that accompany the passage of these cells to the differentiated state. Embryonal carcinoma cells differ markedly from the other mouse tumors studied. None of the usual cell surface markers (which are in fact those of lymphoid cells) is expressed on them: Ia antigens, Thy-1 antigens, .beta.2-microglobulin (and thus no TL-A antigens) and finally no H-2 antigens. What is more surprising is the absence (or undetectability) of foreign or altered H-2 antigens. Instead, embryonal carcinoma cells display at their surface a tumor-specific transplantation antigen associated with viral transformation (but that are recognized as self in the syngeneic animal) and a complex array of newly described embryonic cell surface antigens. If for sake of simplicity, syngeneically defined antigens are considered, then, a nullipotent embryonal carcinoma line (like F9) can be typed as (H-2)- (Thy-1)- (Ia)- (.beta.2M)- (F9)+; a multipotent cell line (like PCC4) can be described as (H-2)- (Thy-1)- (Ia)- (.beta.2M)- (F9)+ (PCC4)+. The surface of embryonal carcinoma cells is more complicated: keeping to the cell surface structures recognized as non-self by the syngeneic adult, it can be said that F9 cells express some material common with endodermal cells. PCC4 cells express a different endodermal antigen and a variety of other cell surface antigens later found on embryonic differentiations. The surface of the multipotential cells is thus much more complicated than that of the nullipotential ones. The **embryonal antigens** (with the possible exception of

antigen III) are onco-**fetal antigens**. They are common to a very malignant cell type and to cells of the normal embryo. The most striking data are those concerning cell surface antigens defined by syngeneic **antisera**. Embryonal **carcinoma** antigens are exclusively found on embryonal carcinoma cells and on no other cell type. The F9 antigen has been found completely preserved throughout evolutionary processes. Even though no specific function can be attributed to these antigens, such a preservation, like that of the H-Y antigen suggests that embryonal carcinoma antigens are in some way involved in essential events in embryogenesis.

L29 ANSWER 78 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:437285 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:37285
TITLE: Neoplasm embryonic antiserums (NEA) for neoplasm diagnosis
INVENTOR(S): Ishii, Masaru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Japan. Kokai, 21 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
JP 52041216	A2	19770330	JP 1975-105882	19750903	<--
JP 59049544	B4	19841203			
US 4152410	A	19790501	US 1976-719505	19760901	<--
SE 7609698	A	19770304	SE 1976-9698	19760902	<--
DE 2639623	A1	19770310	DE 1976-2639623	19760902	<--
GB 1560788	A	19800213	GB 1976-36459	19760902	<--
CH 627187	A	19811231	CH 1976-11167	19760902	<--
NL 7609853	A	19770307	NL 1976-9853	19760903	<--
FR 2323147	A1	19770401	FR 1976-26628	19760903	<--
FR 2323147	B1	19810731			
CA 1080124	A1	19800624	CA 1976-260559	19760903	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1975-105882	19750903
JP 1975-105883	19750903
JP 1975-106483	19750904
JP 1975-106484	19750904
JP 1975-106485	19750904
JP 1975-107228	19750904
JP 1976-66071	19760608

AB Neoplasm **embryonic antigen** (NEA) was injected into animals and NEA antiserum for neoplasm diagnosis was isolated. Thus, 100 g of frozen human breast cancer tissue was homogenized with 5-vol. of physiol. saline at 4.degree. for 10 min and to this was added an equal vol. of physiol. saline contg. 0.05% Na3N. The mixt. was stirred at 4.degree. for 48 h, centrifuged at 5000 .times. g for 30 min. The top fat layer was removed and the supernatant was centrifuged at 2000 .times. g for 30 min. The supernatant was concd. to a 0.05 vol. Column chromatog. was used to obtain the crude NEA fraction, which was purified by ultradialysis and electrophoresis with a yield of 50%. A NEA soln. (1 mg protein/mL) 0.5 and Freund's adjuvant 0.5 mL were mixed and injected into

a rabbit (2 kg). Two weeks later 1 mL of the mixt. was injected. Antiserum was prepd. from the blood collected 10 days after the last injection by a conventional method.

L29 ANSWER 79 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78606417 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78606417
TITLE: OVERVIEW: THE APPLICATION OF IMMUNOLOGY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS FOR PATIENTS WITH LARGE BOWEL CANCER.
AUTHOR: Sjogren H O
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wallenberg Lab., Univ. Lund, Fack 220 07 Lund 7, Sweden.
SOURCE: Cancer, **(1977)** 40 (5,Suppl) 2710-2715.
ISSN: 0008-543X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: (MEETING PAPER)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 197803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Both human and experimental large bowel carcinomas have been shown by various in vitro and in vivo techniques to possess antigens immunogenic to the original cancer host. It has been studied in the rat large bowel carcinoma model whether these antigens may induce tumor rejection. Individually unique antigens induce a strong resistance to colon carcinoma isografts, while tissue-type specific tumor-associated antigens, common to all or most colorectal carcinomas and also present in embryonic cells, induce a rather weak resistance. A stronger indication of the importance of the common tumor antigens in vivo was provided by the demonstration that primary induction of bowel carcinomas by 1,2-dimethylhydrazine (DMH) could be prevented by immunization with a colon carcinoma, but not by similar treatment with a breast tumor. It was further shown that multiparous or breeding females had a significantly reduced tumor frequency, possibly related to their immunity to **embryonic antigens**. Sequential sera obtained from DMH-treated rats were tested for complement-dependent cytotoxicity on cultured colon **carcinoma** cells. **Antibody** activity appeared up to 4 mo prior to first tumor detection by double contrast examinations. Sera obtained after tumor detection had low activity or were negative. (Author abstract) (20 Refs)

L29 ANSWER 80 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:205542 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA64:27906
TITLE: LOCALIZATION OF GW-39 HUMAN TUMORS IN HAMSTERS BY AFFINITY PURIFIED ANTIBODY TO CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): PRIMUS F J; MACDONALD R; GOLDENBERG D M; HANSEN H J
SOURCE: CANCER RES, (1977) 37 (5), 1544-1547.
CODEN: CNREA8. ISSN: 0008-5472.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB With the paired labeled antibody technique, the in vivo localization of radioiodinated, affinity purified antibody to carcinoembryonic antigen

(CEA) was studied in GW-39, a xenografted, CEA-producing [colonic] tumor model. When compared to the whole immunoglobulin G fraction, a 4-fold greater tumor accumulation of radioantibody was obtained with affinity purified specific CEA antibody. The degree of increased tumor localization of affinity purified antibody was similar to its improved immunoreactivity as observed in radioimmunoassay and binding to CEA immunoadsorbent. Affinity purified antibody cross reactive with CEA and colon carcinoma antigen III was as equally effective in tumor localization as specific CEA antibody prepared similarly. It appears that affinity purified CEA radioantibody will provide a superior tumor imaging agent for clinical use.

L29 ANSWER 81 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:145367 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA65:32367
TITLE: RESPONSE OF MOUSE EMBRYOS TO TUMOR CELL AND EMBRYONIC CELL DIALYSATE.
AUTHOR(S): BATRA B K; RAVEENDRAN P; MAHARAJAN V
CORPORATE SOURCE: TATA MEM. CENT., CANCER RES. INST., BOMBAY, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.
SOURCE: INDIAN J MED RES, (1977) 65 (4), 572-575.
CODEN: IJMRAQ. ISSN: 0019-5340.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Response of mouse embryos to the administration of an active antitumor dialysate from mouse embryonic and tumor cells was studied. Parallel control animals were treated with normal adult liver, kidney or neonatal fibroblast cell dialysates. The effect of the dialysate on embryonic implantation and development was investigated. The surface antigenicity of the experimental and control preimplantation embryos was studied by immunofluoresence using FITC [fluorescein isothiocyanate] conjugated anti-HeLa [human cervical **carcinoma**] **antibody**. Tumor and embryonic cell dialysates, but not the control cell dialysates, inhibited embryonic implantation and growth culminating in failure of such animals to deliver. Early stage embryos treated with antitumor dialysates produced less specific binding with anti-HeLa antibody, whereas untreated embryos or embryos treated with control cell dialysates revealed more specific binding of anti-HeLa antibody. The antipregnancy effect of the antitumor moieties was brought about by inhibition of the expression of stage specific **embryonic antigens**. The change in antigenicity resulted in an altered immune status of the embryos leading to inhibition of implantation and further development.

L29 ANSWER 82 OF 104 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77155928 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77155928 PubMed ID: 192132
TITLE: [Tumour antigens inducing immune reactions]. Les antigenes tumoraux induisant des reponses immunitaires.
AUTHOR: Burtin P
SOURCE: ANNALES D IMMUNOLOGIE, **(1977 Jan-Mar)** 128 (1-2) 507-16.
Journal code: 0353045. ISSN: 0300-4910.

PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19770525

AB Antigens of viral tumours are the same for all the tumours due to the same virus. **Antibodies** in **tumours** bearing animals allow to detect antigens in nucleus, in cytoplasm and on the cell membrane which carries also **embryonic antigens** and the antigen responsible for tumour rejection by sensitized lymphcytes (TSTA or TATA). Is this antigen identical to the surface antigen shown by antibodies? Purification of membrane antigens will answer this important question. Chemically induced tumours bear tumour rejection antigens having an individual specificity, perhaps related to modified histocompatibility antigens, and **embryonic antigens**. Both give rise to antibodies and sensitized lymphocytes. Among human tumours, Burkitt lymphoma is strongly antigenic. Its viral origin is highly likely. Antibodies in sera of Burkitt patients react with antigens present in nucleus, cytoplasm and on the membrane of malignant or transformed cells. Sensitized lymphocytes in the peripheral blood recognize a membrane antigen probably different of that revealed by antibodies. Antibodies found in sera of patients with carcinoma react mainly with tissular antigens. In these cases, methods exploring delayed type reactivity, such as leukocyte migration inhibition and moreover skin testing with tumour extracts, gave some promising results.

L29 ANSWER 83 OF 104 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77248529 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77248529 PubMed ID: 197028
TITLE: Tumour-specific complement-dependent serum cytotoxicity against a chemically induced rat hepatoma.
AUTHOR: Price M R; Baldwin R W
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, **(1977 Aug 15)** 20 (2) 284-91.
Journal code: 0042124. ISSN: 0020-7136.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197710
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19771028

AB A short-term 51Cr release test was used for the detection of complement-dependent cytolytic activity of syngeneic serum for transplanted aminoazo dye-induced rat hepatoma cells in suspension. Serum samples from rats bearing intraperitoneal implants of one hepatoma (hepatoma D23) were specifically cytotoxic for hepatoma D23 target cells, although this activity was not detected in sera from donors bearing subcutaneous tumour grafts. Other sera containing demonstrable IgG antibodies reactive in membrane immunofluorescence tests with individually distinct tumour-specific antigens or tumour-associated **embryonic antigens** were not cytotoxic for hepatoma D23 cells; and even

though serum from donors carrying intraperitoneal tumour grafts contained **tumour**-specific IgG **antibody**, the complement-dependent reactivity was confined to the 19s region of fractionated tumour-bearer serum. These findings are discussed in relation to the development of humoral responses in the tumour-bearing host and with regard to the significance of the availability of an objective and reproducible assay for measuring humoral responses directed against the tumour-specific antigens associated with chemically induced rat tumours.

L29 ANSWER 84 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 16
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77248522 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77248522 PubMed ID: 330416
TITLE: Detection of antibodies to **embryonic antigens** in sera of multiparous or colon tumor-bearing rats by a new indirect immunofluorescence assay.
AUTHOR: Nelson K A; Sjogren H O; Rosengren J E
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, **(1977 Aug 15)** 20 (2) 227-33.
Journal code: 0042124. ISSN: 0020-7136.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197710
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19771028

AB An indirect immunofluorescence assay using antigen coupled to agarose beads detected high titers of antibody to **embryonic antigens** in sera from multiparous rats and rats bearing colon carcinomas. Sera from pregnant rats had antibody titers greater than 10(3) and some rats still had titers greater than 10(2) 30 weeks after the end of pregnancy. Rats which developed colon carcinomas after treatment with 1,2-dimethylhydrazine were bled monthly between the end of treatment and detection of **carcinoma**. **Antibody** to **embryonic antigens** appeared in their sera at least 2 months before roentgenologic diagnosis of tumor.

L29 ANSWER 85 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77704239 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77704239
TITLE: RECENT RESULTS CONCERNING THE BETA ONCO-**FETAL ANTIGEN** (BOFA).
AUTHOR: Fritsche R; Carrel S; Ritter U; Mach J P
SOURCE: Non-serial, **(1976)** Onco-Developmental Gene Expression, Papers Presented at a Conference Sponsored by the International Research Group for Carcinoembryonic Proteins, and Held at San Diego, May 29-June 1, 1976. International Research Group for Carcinoembryonic Proteins San Diego California, 1976. .
DOCUMENT TYPE: (GOVERNMENT REPORT)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Cancer Assessment Review Committee
ENTRY MONTH: 197707
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Further characterization of the beta oncofetal antigen (BOFA) is presented. BOFA was first purified from a hepatic metastasis of a colon carcinoma by Sephadex G-200 filtration and elution with 3M NaSCN. Twenty-five ug of purified BOFA were incubated in sodium dodecylsulfate gel and analyzed: a major protein band and two faint additional bands of higher molecular wt were detected. The major band had a molecular wt of 75,000 to 80,000 daltons. Moderate staining with PAS indicated that BOFA contains a small amount of carbohydrate. Immunofluorescence was examined with anti-BOFA **antiserum** and colon **carcinoma** fluorescence was detected mostly at the periphery of the tumor cells in a patchy distribution. In tumor cells fixed with acetone or ethanol, the fluorescence also appeared at the periphery of the cells, but the presence of BOFA in the cytoplasm could not be clearly demonstrated. (12 Refs)

L29 ANSWER 86 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:540977 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:140977
TITLE: **Fetal antigens** in human leukemia
AUTHOR(S): Granatek, C. H.; Hanna, M. G., Jr.; Hersh, E. M.; Gutterman, J. U.; Mavligit, G. M.; Candler, E. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Texas Syst. Cancer Cent., M. D. Anderson Hosp. Tumor Inst., Houston, Tex., USA
SOURCE: Cancer Res. (**1976**), 36(9, Pt. 2), 3464-70
CODEN: CNREA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Immunization of BALB/c male mice with human peripheral leukemic blasts effectively reduced the later formation of syngeneic fetal liver, but not bone marrow hematopoietic colonies in the spleen when these mice were lethally irradiated and challenged i.v. **Fetal antigen** was detected in 6 of 6 lymphocytic leukemic patients and in 4 of 8 myelocytic leukemia patients and was correlated with low cellular levels of sialic acid. A rabbit antiserum to BALB/c 15-day fetal liver cells labeled only 0-2% of normal donor peripheral leukocytes in indirect immunofluorescence but reacted with 10-21% of leukemic peripheral blasts. Active disease bone marrow on the same patients gave 7-40% fluorescent cells. Two remission bone marrow samples were neg. and 1 had 44% fluorescent cells. Using this antiserum coupled to Sepharose, affinity column sepn. of KCl exts. from mouse and human fetal liver and from chronic lymphocytic leukemia produced 4 common protein bands (identifiable on polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis). Serums from mice immunized with leukemic blasts reacted with syngeneic fetal liver cells, but not with bone marrow or adult liver by immunofluorescence. While only 3-10% of the cells were pos. in the unfractionated fetal liver, sepn. of cells by d. on discontinuous albumin gradients gave 15-40% fluorescence in the 23% albumin fraction. This represented a 70-90% purifn. of the leukemia cross-reactive cell (recovery of fluorescent cells) and, concomitantly, 79% recovery of the hematopoietic stem cell, as detd. by the spleen colony assay. The data suggest that antiserums raised against the purified fetal hematopoietic stem cells or the solubilized cross-reactive leukemia antigen may be valuable in monitoring the clin. status of leukemia patients.

L29 ANSWER 87 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 17
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77023761 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77023761 PubMed ID: 61808
TITLE: Circulating antibodies in rats bearing grafted colon carcinoma.
AUTHOR: Martin F; Martin M; Lagneau A; Bordes M; Knobel S
SOURCE: CANCER RESEARCH, **(1976 Sep)** 36 (9 pt.1) 3039-42.
Journal code: 2984705R. ISSN: 0008-5472.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197612
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19761230

AB Sera from rats bearing primary or grafted colon **carcinoma** may contain **antibodies** that can react with antigenic determinants at the surface of cultivated colon cancer cells. Assays with various target cells and absorption experiments suggest that antigens recognized by circulating antibodies are common to independent lines of cultivated colon cancer cells. They are therefore cross-reacting, tumor-type-specific antigens. They could be embryonic or **fetal antigens,** because some sera from multiparous animals react with colon cancer cells. However, blocking experiments suggest that these antigens differ from the carcinofetal antigen previously demonstrated on the surface of intestinal cancer cells by xenoantiserum.

L29 ANSWER 88 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:231757 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA62:61757
TITLE: IMMUNOLOGICAL CROSS REACTIVITY OF ANTIBODIES TO A SYNTHETIC UNDECA PEPTIDE ANALOGOUS TO THE AMINO TERMINAL SEGMENT OF CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** WITH THE INTACT PROTEIN AND WITH HUMAN SERA.
AUTHOR(S): ARNON R; BUSTIN M; CALEF E; CHAITCHIK S; HAIMOVICH J; NOVIK N; SELA M
SOURCE: PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A, (1976) 73 (6), 2123-2127.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB A peptide corresponding to the 11 amino acid residues of the NH2-terminal portion in the sequence of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) was synthesized by the solid phase technique. The synthetic CEA(1-11) peptide was attached by means of a water-soluble carbodiimide reagent to multichain poly(DL-alanine) and to bovine serum albumin. Both macromolecular conjugates provoked rabbit anti-CEA(1-11) peptide antibodies. The specificity of this immunological system and the crossreactivity between the peptide and intact CEA were investigated by 2 methods, passive hemagglutination and modified bacteriophage [T4] inactivation. Hemagglutination experiments showed that not only anti-CEA(1-11) sera, but also anti-CEA sera, agglutinated CEA(1-11)-coated sheep erythrocytes, and

both these reactions were inhibited with CEA(1-11) peptide. In experiments with the chemically modified bacteriophage technique, CEA(1-11)-coated phage was efficiently inactivated with antisera against the CEA(1-11) conjugates, and the inactivation reaction could be totally inhibited with the free peptide. The semipure CEA, but not the pure protein, could also inhibit the phage inactivation, even though less efficiently. Sera of some cancer patients were tested for their capacity to inhibit the inactivation of CEA(1-11)-coated phage by means of anti-CEA(1-11) antiserum. Sera from a large proportion of patients with adenocarcinomas of the digestive tract, pancreas and breast are apparently capable of inhibiting the above inactivation, whereas most normal sera do not inhibit.

L29 ANSWER 89 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 18
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77053851 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77053851 PubMed ID: 1069137
TITLE: Cytotoxicity of antisera to a myelogenous leukemia cell line with the Philadelphia chromosome.
AUTHOR: Whitson M E; Lozzio C B; Lozzio B B; Wust C J; Sonoda T; Avery B
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, **(1976 May)** 56 (5) 903-7.
Journal code: 7503089. ISSN: 0027-8874.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197701
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19770125

AB Rabbit **antisera** to myelogenous **leukemia** (ML) cells were raised; ML cells from line K-562 that has the Philadelphia (Ph) chromosome were used as antigen. Antibodydependent, complement-mediated cytotoxicity was demonstrated by the trypan blue test and Cr release assay for cultured ML cells, whereas no cytotoxicity was demonstrated for cells from B (SB) and T (MOLT 4) lymphoblastoid cell lines. The antisera showed no cross-reactivity for normal human peripheral leukocytes or purified granulocytes. A low level (less than 8%) of cytotoxicity was directed against cell membrane associated fetal bovine serum proteins. Absorption of the immune serum with normal human bone marrow cells of first trimester human whole embryo cells reduced the cytotoxic titer to a similar extent; this suggested the possibility of crossreactivity between ML cells and **fetal antigen**(s). However, the ML antigen(s) was unrelated to carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), since absorption with CEA had no effect on the serum cytotoxic titer. The anti-ML sera were cytotoxic for cells taken from 10 patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia and from 3 with acute myelogenous leukemia. In contrast, the leukocytes of 1 of 4 patients with acute lymphocytic leukemia, and 3 of 7 with chronic lymphocytic leukemia shared similar antigenic determinants as demonstrated by cytotoxicity tests. The significance of the cross-reactivity of some lymphatic and ML cells may be the result of the use of rabbit sera that

did not distinguish antigens common to both granulocytic and lymphocytic cells, or it may reflect an "immature" or "blastic" antigen present on many leukemia cells.

L29 ANSWER 90 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 19
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76137968 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76137968 PubMed ID: 175935
TITLE: Implications of humoral antibody in mice and humans to breast tumor and mouse mammary tumor virus-associated antigens.
AUTHOR: Bowen J M; Dmochowski L; Miller M F; Priori E S; Seman G; Dodson M L; Maruyama K
SOURCE: CANCER RESEARCH, **(1976 Feb)** 36 (2 pt 2) 759-64.
Journal code: 2984705R. ISSN: 0008-5472.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197605
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19760525

AB As a part of a program directed toward the elucidation of the role of viruses in mouse and human breast cancer, a variety of immunological techniques were applied to a study of the humoral immune response of mice and of humans to their breast tumors. Tumor-bearing mice were found to produce antibodies against a complex array of tumor cell-associated antigens, including mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV), components, heterophile and Forssman-like antigens, **embryonic antigens**, and possibly other tumor-associated antigens. Mice bearing MMTV-positive tumors had high titer antibodies against both viral and heterophile antigens. Tumor-free mice, whether of high or low mammary cancer strains, were remarkably free of antibodies that could label MMTV particles, although some sera contained antibodies to viral components. Patients with breast **cancer** also had **antibodies** against a variety of antigens associated with their own and homologous breast **cancer** cells. These **antibodies** reacted with heterophile, embryonic, and other tumor-associated antigens, some of which appeared to be viral. Sera of some patients with breast cancer gave positive immunofluorescence reactions with mouse mammary tumor cells grown in tissue culture and producing MMTV. Most of these reactions were due to heterophile antibodies in the sera, but a small number of sera contained antibodies apparently directed specifically toward MMTV particles, as determined by immunoperoxidase electron microscopy. Although human-mouse cross-reactions must be interpreted with caution, these data suggest that a virus putatively associated with human breast cancer is antigenically related to MMTV.

L29 ANSWER 91 OF 104 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 20
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76247089 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76247089 PubMed ID: 941214
TITLE: Immunological enhancement of **sarcoma** I by **antibody** to **fetal antigens** in syngeneic mice.
AUTHOR: Goldberg E H; Tokuda S
SOURCE: TRANSPLANTATION, **(1976 Mar)** 21 (3) 263-5.

Journal code: 0132144. ISSN: 0041-1337.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19760925

L29 ANSWER 92 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:105412 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA63:276
TITLE: CIRCULATING DNA LEVELS IN MAN.
AUTHOR(S): COX R A; GOKCEN M
SOURCE: BIOCHEM MED, (1976) 15 (2), 126-137.
CODEN: BIMDA2. ISSN: 0006-2944.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB A highly sensitive, specific radioassay for DNA using a native DNA binding protein isolated from dog serum was developed and applied to human serum. Normal individuals had ng levels of circulating DNA, which was destroyed on treatment with deoxyribonuclease I. Serum DNA levels were significantly elevated in many of the disease groups studied (i.e., malignant melanoma, systemic lupus erythematosus, elevated serum carcinoembryonic antigen, and serum immunoglobulin E), while rheumatoid arthritis patients fell within the normal range. Individual patients showed marked variation in serum DNA levels with time. The simultaneous elevation of DNA and anti-DNA antibody levels observed in some cases suggested the presence of DNA antigen-antibody complexes in serum. The circulating levels of native and denatured DNA, approximately equal in normal sera, varied significantly in many of the disease groups studied. Moderate elevation of serum DNA levels appeared to be due to release of denatured DNA into the circulation, with both denatured and native DNA being released at higher levels.

L29 ANSWER 93 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
DUPLICATE 21
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:121851 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA63:16715
TITLE: ONCO **FETAL ANTIGENS** IN CHEMICAL AND VIRAL INDUCED TUMORS.
AUTHOR(S): EVANS D L
SOURCE: RES J RETICULOENDOTHEL SOC, (1976) 20 (2), 117-126.
CODEN: RESJAS. ISSN: 0033-6890.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Studies were conducted to determine the presence of antigenically related **fetal antigens** (Ags) in chemical and viral induced tumors. Tumors in syngeneic New Zealand black rats (NZB) produced by 3-methylcholanthrene (MCA) were compared with osteogenic sarcomas caused by the Soehner-Dmochowski strain of Moloney Sarcoma Virus (SD-MSV) for embryonic Ag content. Antisera were raised against midterm syngeneic NZB

fetal rat tissue, viable MCA tumor cells (rhabdomyosarcomas) and SD-MSV tumor cells (osteogenic **sarcomas**). These **antisera** were absorbed with a composite of normal adult NZB tissue and sheep red blood cells. Saline tissue extracts were prepared from each tissue and Ouchterlony tests were utilized to determine common Ag specificities. Fetal Ags were found in each tumor preparation which exhibited identity with Ags present in 14-16-day midterm syngeneic fetuses. Fluorescent antibody determinations (membrane and acetone fixation procedures) of biopsied and cultured fetal and tumor cells were conducted. Membrane and/or cytoplasmic fluorescence was observed when the 3 absorbed antisera were tested against homologous and heterologous cells. These studies indicate that histologically different lesions from tumors produced by chemical and viral carcinogens share fetal Ags which are not present in adult syngeneic cells.

L29 ANSWER 94 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77803319 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77803319
TITLE: IMMUNOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ADJUVANT IMMUNOTHERAPY OF SELECTED CANCER PATIENTS.
AUTHOR: Kaiser C W; Reif A E
SOURCE: Non-serial, **(1975)** Immunity and Cancer in Man, An Introduction. New York, Marcel Dekker Inc, Immunology Series, vol. 3, 159 pp., 1975. .
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book; (MONOGRAPH)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Hierarchical Classification of Proteins
ENTRY MONTH: 197705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Immunologic monitoring in human cancer patients and the use of adjuvant immunotherapy in selected patients are reviewed. The decreased delayed cutaneous hypersensitivity has been well established in cancer patients and reactivity is frequently correlated with the clinical course and prognosis. The colony inhibition test gives positive results for patients with a variety of cancers (melanoma, bladder, sarcoma, neuroblastoma, and breast) and indicates that a high proportion of patients with cancer show blocking activity in their sera. The presence of this blocking activity is associated with a poor prognosis. Four effects of serum **antibodies** of **cancer** patients are ''unblocking,'' potentiation, arming, and lymphocyte-independent cytotoxicity, the last of which requires complement. Complexities of the colony inhibition and microcytotoxicity tests are discussed, and the types of cytotoxic lymphocytes are described.

Other monitoring tests measure macrophage migration inhibition and lymphocyte transformation. Tumor-associated antigens have had some application in diagnosis and particularly in monitoring the progress of certain types of cancer; among these are carcinoembryonic antigen in colorectal cancer, alpha-fetoprotein in primary liver cancer, placental alkaline phosphatase in cancers of the digestive tract, fetal sulfoglycoprotein antigen in gastric cancer, and heterophile **fetal antigen** in various cancers. The theoretical basis of adjuvant immunotherapy in selected patients is discussed. This mode of therapy offers hope of additional cures in patients with cancers having poor cure rates. It is most appropriately applied in cases with a low tumor burden and a high statistical risk for recurrence. (54 refs)

L29 ANSWER 95 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:208727 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA60:38723
TITLE: THE BINDING OF CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN** BY ANTIBODY AND ITS FRAGMENTS.
AUTHOR(S): MORRIS J E; EGAN M L; TODD C W
SOURCE: CANCER RES, (1975) 35 (7), 1804-1808.
CODEN: CNREA8. ISSN: 0008-5472.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L29 ANSWER 96 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77613438 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77613438
TITLE: ANTIGENS SHARED BY LEUKEMIC BLAST CELLS AND LYMPHOBLASTOID CELL LINES DETECTED BY LDA.
AUTHOR: Durantez A; Zighelboim J; Fahey J L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, California.
SOURCE: Proc Am Assoc Cancer Res, **(1975)** 16 184.
ISSN: 0569-2261.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 197705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107
AB Lymphocyte dependent antibodies (LDA) directed against antigenic determinants present on lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCL) and human leukemic blasts were demonstrated in heterologous antisera obtained by immunizing rabbits with a membrane fraction obtained from RPMI-4265 cells (a lymphoblastoid cell line derived from a patient with chronic myelogeneous leukemia). LDA was present at high titers (10**-5 - 10**-6) against all cell lines tested, which included cells derived from patients with CML, CLL, CMML, stem cell leukemia as well as normal donors. The sera failed to react with MOLT-4 and HSB (both cell lines with T-cell characteristics) derived from patients with ALL, indicating that the antigens on LCL were not present on all cultured cells. The reactivity was not directed against mitogen-induced antigens, **fetal antigens** or calf serum. Absorptions with lymphoblastoid cell lines removed LDA reactivity directed against LCL and leukemia cells. Similar results were obtained by absorbing the rabbit antisera with ALL or AML blast cells. Preliminary studies on LDA in sera derived from leukemic patients has demonstrated the presence of high titer anti-**leukemia antibodies** in some of these sera. (Author Abstract)

L29 ANSWER 97 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:226094 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA60:56090
TITLE: DETECTION IN COLO RECTAL **CARCINOMA** PATIENTS OF **ANTIBODY** CYTO TOXIC TO ESTABLISHED CELL STRAINS DERIVED FROM CARCINOMA OF THE HUMAN COLON AND RECTUM.
AUTHOR(S): SCHULTZ R M; WOODS W A; CHIRIGOS M A

SOURCE: INT J CANCER, (1975) 16 (1), 16-23.
CODEN: IJCNAW. ISSN: 0020-7136.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L29 ANSWER 98 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:40283 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR09:40283
TITLE: MODULATION OF **FETAL ANTIGENS** OF TUMOR CELLS IN IMMUNO COMPETENT MICE.
AUTHOR(S): ORTALDO J R; TING C C
SOURCE: Fed. Proc., (1973) 32 (3 PART 1), 1016.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L29 ANSWER 99 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:238023 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA58:67717
TITLE: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF 2 DIRECT RADIO IMMUNOASSAY METHODS FOR CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): BALI J P; FOURNAJOUX J; SEBAH H; BALMES J L; MARIGNAN R
SOURCE: BIOL GASTRO-ENTEROL, (**1973 (RECD 1974)**) 6 (4), 297-306.
CODEN: BGENAC. ISSN: 0006-3258.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L29 ANSWER 100 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73702409 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73702409
TITLE: LEUKAEMIA ANTIGENS AND IMMUNITY IN MAN.
AUTHOR: Harris R
CORPORATE SOURCE: St. Mary's Hosp., Manchester, England.
SOURCE: Nature, **(1973)** 241 (5385) 95-100.
ISSN: 0028-0836.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Cancer Assessment Review Committee
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Research on the nature of human leukemia antigens is briefly reviewed. Immune reactions to autochthonous and allogeneic leukemia material suggest such antigens exist. **Antibody** responses to **leukemia** in man and cell mediated immune responses are described. Leukemia-associated antigens discovered to date are characterized with emphasis on variations seen in normal iso-antigens in leukemia. Studies on **embryonic antigens** and on the behavior of HL-A antigens in leukemia are described. Immunodepression in connection with leukemia is also discussed.

L29 ANSWER 101 OF 104 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:109281 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA53:9281

TITLE: FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS OF CIRCULATING **ANTIBODIES** IN COLON **CANCER** PATIENTS ON THE AUTO ANTIGENICITY OF THE CARCINO **EMBRYONIC ANTIGEN**.
AUTHOR(S): COLLATZ E; VON KLEIST S; BURTIN P
SOURCE: INT J CANCER, (1971) 8 (2), 298-303.
CODEN: IJCNAW. ISSN: 0020-7136.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L29 ANSWER 102 OF 104 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:521625 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:121625
TITLE: Autoantibodies in canine neoplasms. II. Tumor tissue specificity and lack of cross-reactivity with **embryonic antigens**
AUTHOR(S): Yurko, Leonard E.; Bigley, Nancy J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, USA
SOURCE: Experientia (**1969**), 25(10), 1088-9
CODEN: EXPEAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cross-reactivity studies of sera from dogs with various types of neoplasms showed that serum antibodies were specific for the type of neoplastic cell involved. None of the sera reacted with embryonic tissues.

L29 ANSWER 103 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 69701116 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69701116
TITLE: SULPHOGLYCOPROTEIN ANTIGENS IN THE HUMAN ALIMENTARY CANAL AND GASTRIC CANCER. AN IMMUNOHISTOLOGICAL STUDY.
AUTHOR: Hakkinen I; Gronroos J
CORPORATE SOURCE: U. Turku, Finland.
SOURCE: Int J Cancer, **(1968)** 3 (5) 572-581.
ISSN: 0020-7136.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Cancer Assessment Review Committee
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107
AB Immunofluorescence tests using rabbit antisera to sulfoglycoproteins (SGP) from the gastric juice of normal subjects and patients with benign intestinal metaplasia of the gastric epithelium or with stomach cancer, detected 3 types of SGP of different antigenicity in gastric specimens from 29 patients with peptic ulcer and stomach cancer. Immunofluorescence patterns with the **cancer antiserum** were negative 25/29 specimens from ulcer patients, but 4/29 showed fluorescence in morphologically normal superficial antral cells. Specimens from 22/25 patients with stomach cancer showed several distinct patterns of immunofluorescence in response to the **cancer antiserum** : 3/25 were negative with all antisera; 15/25 showed fluorescence of the cancer cells only (5/15 specimens contained normal and cancer tissue, but only the tumor cells reacted to this antiserum); 7/25 showed fluorescence of both the cancer cells and some of the morphologically normal

superficial epithelial cells. The 'cancer' antigen (designated as the '**fetal' antigen**) apparently developed in the superficial mucosa of the fetal g.i tract from the stomach to the colon, but disappeared some time after birth. Its reappearance was apparently unrelated to the presence of the 'intestinal' antigen in the stomach. It is suggested that the morphologically normal superficial cells synthesizing this antigen (in 4/29 ulcer and 7/25 cancer specimens) may have been functionally very primitive cell clones, but whether these cells were cancer precursors could not be determined.

L29 ANSWER 104 OF 104 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 64701215 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64701215
TITLE: NATURE OF THE TISSUE ANTIGEN OF RAT SARCOMAS PRODUCED BY HUMAN SARCOMA EXTRACT.
AUTHOR: Bashkayev I S; Ageenko A I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hertzen State Oncol. Inst., Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Folia Biol (Praha), **(1964)** 10 (3) 159-163.
ISSN: 0015-5500.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Cancer Assessment Review Committee
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Specificity studies with adsorbed rabbit antisera showed that antiserum against rat tumor sarcoma 321 (initially induced by a human sarcoma) gave marked precipitation lines with tumor tissue only and did not react with normal rat tissue antigens. Experiments aimed at explaining the chemical nature of rat sarcoma antigens 321 and 358 by their serologic activity following pretreatment with various enzymes showed the following: loss of serologic activity after treatment with papain, trypsin or diastase singly or combined; resistance to the action of lipase, DNase, RNase and hyaluronidase. Gel-diffusion precipitation tests with adsorbed antitumor serum showed clearly discernible precipitation lines with sarcoma 358 and sarcoma 321 antigens, but no reaction either with **embryo antigens** or with the antigens of adult rat organs. **Antiserum** against **sarcoma** 321 isolated from Wistar rats gave no precipitation lines with RNA and DNA preparations isolated from the tumor.

L32 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76004450 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76004450 PubMed ID: 51002
TITLE: Evidence for a membrane carrier molecule common to embryonal and tumour-specific antigenic determinants expressed by a mouse transplantable tumour.
AUTHOR: Comoglio P M; Bertini M; Forni G
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGY, **(1975 Aug)** 29 (2) 353-64.
Journal code: 0374672. ISSN: 0019-2805.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19751204

AB Rabbits were primed with membrane antigens solubilized from BALB/c embryo cells. After boosting with membrane antigens solubilized from a syngeneic transplantable adenocarcinoma, they developed a 'secondary' response against tumour-specific antigenic determinants. The antibodies against these determinants neither reacted with nor were absorbed by the antigens prepared from embryonal cells. However, the antigen displaying the tumour-specific determinants was bound by a reversed immunoadsorbent of insoluble **anti-embryo** antibodies. Indirect immunofluorescence experiments performed on adenocarcinoma cells in culture showed that, under conditions where redistribution of cell membrane components was induced, the **anti-embryo antiserum** aggregated the **tumour**-specific determinants. The purification of embryo and tumour-specific antigens achieved by affinity chromatography on insoluble antibody columns yielded three polypeptides of molecular weight close to 25,000, 20,000, and 10,000 Daltons respectively. It is suggested that the antigenic determinants responsible for tumour and embryo specificities in adenocarcinoma were located on the same molecule, or, more likely, on molecules which are closely associated in the plasma membrane and that do not dissociated in bile salts.

L32 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80241158 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80241158 PubMed ID: 7396635
TITLE: A simple test for detection of specific and unspecific immunological reactions in cancer.
AUTHOR: Ruiz Castaneda M
SOURCE: ARCHIVOS DE INVESTIGACION MEDICA, **(1980)** 11 (1) 83-93.
Journal code: 0262036. ISSN: 0066-6769.
PUB. COUNTRY: Mexico
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English; Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198009
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800923

AB The surface fixation method has been found to be a reliable procedure for detection of antibodies of retrogenetic origin in cancer serum and also for specific immunoglobulins stimulated by antigens sinthezized in malignant cells. An insoluble extract obtained from human placentas has been used for detection of retrogenectic antibodies and with soluble substances obtained from the urine of patients it has been possible to detect what seem to be specific **antibodies** in retinoblastoma, **Hodgkin**, sarcoma and carcinoma. However with a urine extract from leukemia patients the positive reactions occur with leukemia serum from leukemia as well as with the related lymphoma and myeloma. Circulating tumor associated antigens can be detected in mixtures of an **anti -fetal** serum with cancer serum, but cross-reactions have been found in similar tests with pregnant women's serum.

L32 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82059724 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82059724 PubMed ID: 6795602
TITLE: Surface antigen (S) common to rat and mouse embryonal carcinoma cells and to pre-implantation embryos.
AUTHOR: Park B; Sobis H; Delacourt M C; Van Hove L; Vandeputte M
SOURCE: ONCODEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, **(1981)** 2 (1-2) 39-53.
Journal code: 8100446. ISSN: 0167-1618.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19820120

AB Five R rat embryonal carcinomas were induced by inoculating MSV into the placenta of fectotomized rats. **Anti-embryonal carcinoma antisera** were prepared by allogeneic or xenogeneic immunization with ascitic embryonal carcinoma cells. To remove the non-specific activity both antisera were absorbed in vivo and in vitro. By indirect immunofluorescent assay these absorbed antisera were reactive only on rat embryonal carcinomas and on undifferentiated primitive teratocarcinoma cells of C3H and 129/SV mouse. They did not react with the differentiated cells of mouse teratocarcinomas, with other rat and mouse tumors and with various normal rat and mouse tissues including spermatozoa. A positive reaction was found on mouse and rat pre-implantation embryos from the 4-cell stage to late blastocyst.

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90321834 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90321834 PubMed ID: 2372492
TITLE: Comparison of **anti-fetal** colonic microvillus and anti-CEA antibodies in peroperative radioimmunolocalisation of colorectal cancer.
AUTHOR: Blair S D; Theodorou N A; Begent R H; Dawson P M; Salmon M;
Riggs S; Kelly A; Boxer G; Southall P; Gregory P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Charing Cross Hospital, London, UK.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER, **(1990 Jun)** 61 (6) 891-4.
Journal code: 0370635. ISSN: 0007-0920.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199008
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19901012
Last Updated on STN: 19901012
Entered Medline: 19900830

AB Local recurrence of colorectal cancer may result from failure to assess accurately the extent of tumour at operation. It has been suggested that peroperative radioimmunolocalisation may improve this assessment. The degree to which this is possible has been studied using a hand-held gamma detecting probe and comparing two 125I-labelled monoclonal **antibodies** to colorectal **tumours**. The **antibodies** were to fetal colonic microvillus membrane (FM1D10) and to carcinoembryonic antigen (A5B7). Sixty-nine per cent (9/13) of the FM1D10 and 98% (43/44) of A5B7 labelled tumours took up significant amounts of **antibody** with a **tumour** to normal colon ratio of more than 1.5:1. The uptake was significantly better for A5B7 with a median tumour to normal colon ratio of 3.3 (1.1-13.8) compared to 1.85 (0.75-7.7) for FM1D10 (P less than 0.001). The tumour: colon ratio of both antibodies was independent of the serum CEA, Dukes' stage or the degree of histological differentiation. There was a linear correlation for tumour to normal colon ratios between the gamma detecting probe and the same tissue examined in a conventional well counter (correlation coefficient r = 0.78, P less than 0.001). Colorectal tumours demonstrate a rapid and reliable uptake of anti-CEA monoclonal antibody A5B7. This antibody can be detected with a peroperative gamma detecting probe and has the potential to improve the surgeon's appreciation of the extent of tumour and therefore may influence the surgery performed. Detailed clinical studies are now being carried out.

L40 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85282641 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85282641 PubMed ID: 3161622
TITLE: Definition of the T-lymphocyte inducer of suppression in primates using a monoclonal antibody.
AUTHOR: Letvin N L; Morimoto C; Aldrich W R; Schlossman S F
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI 12069 (NIAID)
AI 20729 (NIAID)
RR00168 (NCRR)
+
SOURCE: CELLULAR IMMUNOLOGY, (1985 Sep) 94 (2) 360-8.
Journal code: 1246405. ISSN: 0008-8749.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19851004

AB Since some of the conserved **antigens** between man and phylogenetically lower primate **species** may be more **immunodominant** on lymphocytes of the lower primate species, we reasoned that immunization of **mice** with lymphocytes from lower primates might prove a useful strategy for developing monoclonal antibodies which recognize functionally important structures on both human and nonhuman primate lymphocytes. In employing this approach for the development of monoclonal antibodies, we have developed the antibody anti-2H4 which recognizes a structure on both T on non-T mononuclear cells of a wide array of primate species. 2H4+ rhesus monkey T lymphocytes exhibited a greater proliferative response to lectin and alloantigenic stimulation than 2H4- cells, suggesting that anti-2H4 might separate primate T lymphocytes into functionally distinct cell populations. In fact, helper activity for antibody production by rhesus monkey B lymphocytes in response to pokeweed mitogen (PWM) resided in the 2H4- T-cell population. Furthermore, the 2H4+ T-lymphocyte population activated the suppressor function of T8+ rhesus monkey cells. The fact that the surface antigen which defines this T-cell subset is widely conserved in nonhuman primates suggests that anti-2H4 recognizes a functionally important structure.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 34 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:472120 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA90:111540
TITLE: INDUCTION OF THE IMMUNE RESPONSE TO INTERSPECIES IDIOTYPES OF ANTI-DINITROPHENYL ANTIBODIES IN MICE.
AUTHOR(S): ERMAKOV G P; SKVORTSOV V T; NESTERENKO V G
CORPORATE SOURCE: N.F. GAMALEYA RES. INST. EPIDEMIOL. MICROBIOL., ACAD. MED. SCI. USSR, MOSCOW, USSR.
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGIYA, (1990) 0 (1), 13-15.
CODEN: IMMLDW.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The abilities of various antibody preparations (affinity purified rabbit anti-dunitrophenyl antibodies, their F(ab')2-fragments, as well as Fab'-ficoll conjugates of different molar ratio) to induce the production of anti-idiotypic antibodies to interspecies idiotypes in mice have been analyzed. The Fab'32-ficoll conjugate was both highly immunogenic and allowed one to obtain the most stable results. Most of the induced anti-idiotypic antibodies were found to be of the .alpha.-type (non-**hapten**-inhibitable). However, the **affinity chromatography** enabled us to determine the minor pouplation of hapten-inhibitable anti-idiotypic antibodies of the .gamma./.beta. type (AT2.gamma./.beta.).

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 24 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999701829 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99701829
TITLE: Evaluation of a New **Immunological** Marker **TGT** (TURTEST[Superscript [trade]]) in the Diagnosis of Lung Cancer (Meeting abstract).
AUTHOR: Berlin A; Chiaffitelli C; **Erkhov V**; Maximenko V; Bakhlaev I; Oleinik E; Luongo A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Radiotherapy, University of Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay.
SOURCE: Proc Annu Meet Am Soc Clin Oncol, (1999) 18 A1837.
DOCUMENT TYPE: (MEETING ABSTRACTS)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 199910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000616
Last Updated on STN: 20000616

AB The **TGT** (TURTEST[Superscript [trade]]) is an **immunological** marker based on a reaction of hemoagglutination by a specific anti-idiotypical, anti-embryonic serum. The **TGT** was developed in the Hertzen Cancer Research Institute (Moscow, Russia). To evaluate the validity of **TGT** in the differential diagnosis of pathological lung conditions, post-therapeutic follow-up and screening of population from 1994 to 1998 seven thousand six hundred and eighty seven (7, 687) patients from oncologic high-risk areas of Karelia (Russia), Montevideo (Uruguay) and Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) underwent **TGT**. Differential diagnosis was studied with: 297 lung cancer (LUC) patients, 36 patients with benign lung **tumor** (BLT), 126 with non-neoplastic lung pathologies (NNLP) and 80 healthy patients. The sensitivity (S) observed according to the stage was: S (T1)=85.8%, S (T2)=90.6%, S (T3)=90.3% and S (T4)=87.5%, the average sensitivity was 88.6[plusmn]2.3% and the average specificity (E) in healthy patients, BLT and NNLP groups was 90.0[plusmn]5.9%. Post-therapeutic follow-up was performed with 160 LUC patients (**TGT**-positive) who had received radical surgery (RS) and 28 patients (**TGT**-positive) who had received non-radical surgery (NRS). In the case of RS (after 6 months) only 10.0% of the patients showed positive **TGT**, and in the case of NRS 72.0%. These results were used as a criterion of the effectiveness of the therapy. Screening of population: 6960 patients from high-risk areas were checked from 1994 through 1998. 204 positive results (2.9%) were obtained, 45 (22.0%) of which were diagnosed as having neoplasms in different locations right after the test was done (7 patients with LUC). 27.0% of these patients showed asymptomatic pathologies. The **TGT** is highly sensitive (S=88.6[plusmn]2.3%) and specific (E=90.0[plusmn]5.9%) to active malignant lung **tumors**. It could be used as a supplementary method in the screening and diagnosing of LUC, as well as to control the effectiveness of the chosen therapy and to monitor the progress of the disease.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:690980 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:298667
TITLE: Method for producing a specific antiserum against the universal **tumor** antigen and method for

diagnosing malignant **tumors** using said antiserum

INVENTOR(S): **Erkhov, Valentin Sergeevich**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Berlin, Genis Alejandro, Urug.; Barbot, Guillermo Martin Assandri; Cespedes, Alvaro Joaquin Luongo; Alfonsin, Javier Lamas

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9953952	A1	19991028	WO 1998-RU143	19980518
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
RU 2149023	C1	20000520	RU 1998-106976	19980420
CA 2330639	AA	19991028	CA 1998-2330639	19980518
AU 9888916	A1	19991108	AU 1998-88916	19980518
EP 1072272	A1	20010131	EP 1998-940699	19980518
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 2002512359	T2	20020423	JP 2000-544355	19980518

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 1998-106976 A 19980420
WO 1998-RU143 W 19980518

AB The present invention pertains to the field of medicine and may be used for producing a specific antiserum as well as for carrying out **immunol**. diagnoses of malignant **tumors**. This method for producing an antiserum involves sampling an embryo at the fetal stage from animals of a same genetic type so as to obtain a cell suspension. After immunization, this method involves sampling spleen cells from the animal, sepg. **lymphocytes** and immunizing the animal of the same genetic line using the **lymphocyte** suspension. An antiserum is then obtained and cells originating from healthy organs of the same animals are added to said antiserum. The mixt. is finally decanted and the liq. located above the sediments is filtered. In order to carry out a diagnosis, the filtrate is added to the subject's blood and the results are obtained by **immuno**-fluorescence, by blood tests or using other methods of **immunol**. diagnosis. It is thus possible to diagnose a **tumor** when the values obtained differ reliably from ref. values.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:600893 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:163033

TITLE: Method of diagnosing malignant **tumors** utilizing common **tumor** antigen-specific antiserum

INVENTOR(S): **Erkhov, V. S.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russia
SOURCE: Russ. From: Izobreteniya 1999, (25), 513.
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2137136	C1	19990910	RU 1998-103027	19980227

AB Title only translated.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:501169 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:119327
TITLE: Method of diagnosing presence of malignant **tumor**
INVENTOR(S): **Erkhov, Valentin Sergeevich**; Ageenko, Alexandr Ivanovich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Erkhov, Valentin Sergeevich, Russia; Ageenko, Alexandr Ivanovich
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9722881	A1	19970626	WO 1996-RU3	19960103
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
RU 2111495	C1	19980520	RU 1995-120436	19951215
AU 9644030	A1	19970714	AU 1996-44030	19960103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 1995-120436 19951215
WO 1996-RU3 19960103

AB In essence, the invention is a universal method of diagnosing the presence of a malignant **tumor** by detg. erythrocyte sedimentation rate under the influence of two agents, namely an anti-idiotypic anti-embryonal serum and a control serum. The first agent is rat serum, while the second agent is serum from rats injected with **lymphocytes** from intact syngeneic animals using a complete Freund adjuvant. The min. and max. erythrocyte sedimentation rates are detd. and used to det. the malignancy growth coeff. Values of the coeff. between 1.55 and 7.00 indicate the presence of a malignant **tumor**. The capillary sedimentation measurement procedure is as follows:. Patient's blood is mixed 9:1 with Na citrate in physiol. saline (pH 7.2) and divided into two 100 .mu.L portions. One portion of the citrated blood is mixed with 20 .mu.L of one

serum and the other portion with 20 .mu.L of the second serum. Capillary sedimentation rate is measured for 1 h at 37.degree.C and the highest (Cmax) and lowest (Cmin) sedimentation rate in mm is recorded. The malignancy coeff. is calcd. according to the formula:. Malignancy coeff. = [(Cmax - Cmin) * 2 * Cmax] / 100. Three examples of the procedure use are described. The method was successfully used in over 1600 patients with almost 100% precision regardless of the **tumor** localization or clin. stage.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97444771 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97444771 PubMed ID: 9340439
TITLE: [Combined diagnosis of primary lung cancer using **immunological** tests].
Kompleksnaia diagnostika pervichnogo raka legkogo s ipol'zovaniem **immunologicheskikh** issledovanii.
AUTHOR: Bakhlaev I E; Oleinik E K; Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S** ; Trakhtenberg A K
CORPORATE SOURCE: MNIOI of PA Gertsen.
SOURCE: KLINICHESKAIA MEDITSINA, (1997) 75 (8) 45-8.
Journal code: 2985204R. ISSN: 0023-2149.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199710
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19971105
Last Updated on STN: 19971105
Entered Medline: 19971020
AB To compare the accuracy of diagnosis obtained with different diagnostic techniques the authors examined 187 patients with cancer of the lung clinically, roentgenologically, bronchologically, morphologically and **immunologically**. X-ray made the diagnosis of lung cancer in 85% of the examinees. This diagnosis was confirmed in 87% of the cases. Morphological verification was obtained in 84.4% and 78.2% of patients with central and peripheral cancer, respectively. Additional **immunological** investigations increased the proportion of accurate diagnoses up to 96.8%. It is concluded that **immunological** investigations are effective in complex diagnosis of lung cancer.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96151592 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96151592 PubMed ID: 8579204
TITLE: [The diagnostic importance of the TG test in surgical gynecology].
Diagnosticheskoe znachenie PO-testa v operativnoi ginekologii.
AUTHOR: Beloglazova S E; Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**; Petrosian A S
SOURCE: AKUSHERSTVO I GINEKOLOGIIA, (1995) (5) 33-4.
Journal code: 0370456. ISSN: 0002-3906.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960321
Last Updated on STN: 19960321
Entered Medline: 19960314

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:456482 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598470782
TITLE: Delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction in the skin with autologous modified **lymphocytes** in lung cancer patients.
AUTHOR(S): Ageenko, A. I. (1); **Erkhov, V. S.**; Bakhlaev, I. E.; Oleinik, E. K.; Trakhtenberg, A. Kh.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) P.A. Herzen Mosc. Oncol. Res. Inst., Russ. Minist. Health Med. Ind., Moscow 125284 Russia
SOURCE: Eksperimental'naya Onkologiya, (1994) Vol. 16, No. 4-6, pp.
367-370.
ISSN: 0204-3564.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: Russian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Russian; English
AB It was investigated the delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) test with autologous **lymphocytes**, preliminary incubated with mitogen phytohemagglutinin, in 156 patients with lung cancer, 48 patients with chronic non-specific lung diseases, 14 patients with benign lung **tumors** and 14 healthy subjects. There has been found a high positive correlation of the induction of the DTH-reaction with the dynamics of oncological processes. This test is advisable for an estimation of the efficacy of surgical therapy, early exposure of metastatic spreading, and for complex diagnosis of lung cancer.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95334993 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95334993 PubMed ID: 7610621
TITLE: [Delayed-type hypersensitivity skin test with modified autologous **lymphocytes** in the diagnosis and monitoring of patients with lung cancer]. Kozhnaia reaktsiia GZT s autologichnymi modifitsirovannymi limfotsitami v diagnostike i monitoringe bol'nykh rakom legkogo.
AUTHOR: Bakhlaev I E; **Erkhov V S**; Ageenko A I; Oleinik E K; Trakhtenberg A K
SOURCE: VOPROSY ONKOLOGII, (1994) 40 (7-12) 284-8.
Journal code: 0413775. ISSN: 0507-3758.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950828
Last Updated on STN: 19950828
Entered Medline: 19950811
AB The delayed-type hypersensitivity skin test was run with autologous modified **lymphocytes**, treated with phytohemagglunin, in 218 patients suffering different lung diseases. The three following groups were identified: lung cancer, chronic non-specific disease of the lung and
benign lesions in the lung. Cancer patients proved positive to autologous modified lumphocytes in 90.4%. Skin reaction was close to normal in the other groups. Skin reaction dynamics was compared in cases of recurrence and recurrence-free patients in the group of surgical treatment for lung cancer.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93127589 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93127589 PubMed ID: 1843160
TITLE: [The nature of the **immunological tumor** -host interrelationships].
K voprosu o prirode **immunologicheskikh** vazimootnoshenii opukhol'--organizm.
AUTHOR: **Erkhov V S**; Ageenko A I
SOURCE: VOPROSY ONKOLOGII, (1991) 37 (6) 751-4.
Journal code: 0413775. ISSN: 0507-3758.
PUB. COUNTRY: RUSSIA: Russian Federation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930226
Last Updated on STN: 19930226
Entered Medline: 19930210

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90126487 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90126487 PubMed ID: 1688763
TITLE: [A possible role of phosphoprotein p53 in the mechanism of autostimulation of **tumor** cell proliferation].
Vozmozhnaia rol' fosfobelka p53 v mekhanizme autostimuliatsii proliferatsii opukholevykh kletok.
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**; Cherniaev L V; Volkova L Iu
SOURCE: EKSPERIMENTALNAIA ONKOLOGIIA, (1990) 12 (1) 35-7.
Journal code: 8406659. ISSN: 0204-3564.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19900302
AB It has been shown that phosphoprotein p53 may participate in the DNA-synthesis stimulation in the mixed culture of **tumour** cells and syngeneic embryonic mouse cells (10 days of pregnancy). This effect has been eliminated by the preliminary treatment of embryonic cells in vitro by the monoclonal antibodies to p53 (pAb421) in the model system. A conclusion is drawn that p53-epitopes of embryonic cell surface membrane take part in the formation of the determinant which is recognized by receptors of **tumour** cells. The stimulation of DNA-synthesis in **tumour** cells is resulted by this process.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86192030 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86192030 PubMed ID: 3698880
TITLE: [Possible role of embryonic surface antigens in forming the autostimulus of **tumor** cell proliferation].
Vozmozhnaia rol' embrional'nykh poverkhnostnykh antigenov v formirovanii autostimula proliferatsii opukholevykh kletok.
AUTHOR: **Erkhov V S**; Ageenko A I
SOURCE: EKSPERIMENTALNAIA ONKOLOGIIA, (1986) 8 (2) 32-5.

Journal code: 8406659. ISSN: 0204-3564.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19860609

AB It is shown that DNA synthesis intesifies in a mixed culture of cells of the **tumours** of different histogenesis, induced by monkey adenovirus SA7(C8) and chemical carcinogens, with syngenic and allogenic cells of an early embryo. This intensification of the synthesis in **tumour** cells is due to the contact of surfaces participating in the cell response but not to the soluble factors because when the embryo cells are placed into the milliporous chamber, the described effect is inhibited.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85230321 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85230321 PubMed ID: 2988909
TITLE: [Immunity to embryonal stage-specific antigens in viral carcinogenesis].
Immunitet k embrional'nym stadiospetsificheskim antigenam pri virusnom kantserogeneze.
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**; Gordienko S P; Aviasov R M
SOURCE: EKSPERIMENTALNAIA ONKOLOGIIA, (1985) 7 (2) 38-9.
Journal code: 8406659. ISSN: 0204-3564.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198507
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19900320
Entered Medline: 19850730

AB The oncogenesis induced by the monkey SA7(C8) adenovirus in CBA/Ca mice has shown that immune responses to embryonal antigens are formed at early stages of the latent period and are preserved for a long time reaching the maximum by the 30th day of the latent period. The observed immune response to early embryonal antigens is considered as a factor of the **tumour** growth **immunostimulation** and also as a condition limiting the antitumour immunity.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83303990 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83303990 PubMed ID: 6613084
TITLE: [Antitumor effect of a **tumor**-cell neuraminidase vaccine].
Protivoopukholevyi effekt neiraminidaznoi vaktsiny opukholevykh kletok.
AUTHOR: Solov'ev V D; Gutman N R; Ageenko A I; Moisiadi S A; **Erkhov V S**
SOURCE: VOPROSY VIRUSOLOGII, (1983 May-Jun) (3) 292-4.
Journal code: 0417337. ISSN: 0507-4088.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19900319
Entered Medline: 19831008

AB The effect of neuraminidase vaccine of CBA mouse sarcoma cells caused by simian adenovirus SA7 (C8) on growth parameters of transplanted sarcoma in a syngeneic system was studied. Inoculation of the vaccine was found to inhibit **tumor** growth. This effect was more marked in a group of animals given **tumor** cells after preliminary vaccination. There was no correlation between **tumor** growth parameters and cytotoxic activity of spleen cells assesses in the cytotoxicity test by 51Cr release in the groups of vaccinated and control animals. It is concluded that the treatment of **tumor** cells with neuraminidase increases their **immunogenicity**. The cytotoxic activity of spleen cells in vaccinated animals appears earlier and persists longer.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 24 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:22885 LIFESCI
TITLE: Antitumor effect of neuraminidase vaccine of **tumor** cells.
AUTHOR: Soloviev, V.D.; Gutman, N.R.; Ageenko, A.I.; Moisiadi, S.A.; **Erkhov, V.S.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: N.F. Gamaleya Inst. Epidemiol. & Microbiol., Acad. Med. Sci. SSSR, Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: VOPR. VIRUSOL., (1983) no. 3, pp. 292-294.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: V; F
LANGUAGE: Russian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of neuraminidase vaccine of CBA mouse sarcoma cells caused by simian adenovirus SA7(C8) on growth parameters of transplanted sarcoma in a syngeneic system was studied. Inoculation of the vaccine was found to inhibit **tumor** growth. This effect was more marked in a group of animals given **tumor** cells after preliminary vaccination. There was no correlation between **tumor** growth parameters and cytotoxic activity of spleen cells assesses in the cytotoxicity test by super(51)Cr release in the groups of vaccinated and control animals. It is concluded that the treatment of **tumor** cells with neuraminidase increases their **immunogenicity**. The cytotoxic activity of spleen cells in vaccinated animals appears earlier and persists longer.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83069450 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83069450 PubMed ID: 6755897
TITLE: [Oncogens and carcinogenesis]. Onkogeny i kantserogenez.
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**
SOURCE: VOPROSY ONKOLOGII, (1982) 28 (10) 114-20. Ref: 45
Journal code: 0413775. ISSN: 0507-3758.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198301

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900317
Last Updated on STN: 19900317
Entered Medline: 19830107

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81104621 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81104621 PubMed ID: 6256972
TITLE: [Changes in the cyclic AMP level in the cells of murine sarcoma induced by monkey adenovirus SA7(C8) during **tumor** growth enhanced by **lymphocytes** from intact syngeneic mice].
Izmenenie urovnia TsAMP v kletkakh sarkomy nyshei, indutsirovannoi obez'ian'im adenovirusem SA7(C8), v dinamike rosta opukholi, uskorennogo limfotsitami ot intaktnykh singennykh myshei.
AUTHOR: **Erkhov V S**; Ageenko A I; Kravtsova T N
SOURCE: VOPROSY ONKOLOGII, (1980) 26 (11) 71-3.
Journal code: 0413775. ISSN: 0507-3758.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19810327
AB Under consideration is the problem of changes in the cAMP level in sarcoma of mice CBA with routine and enhanced rate of growth. To this end the kinetics of sarcoma growth, induced by monkey adenovirus SA7 (C8), with common and stimulated by **lymphocytes** from intact syngeneic animals rates of growth was studied. Simultaneously, the kinetics of intracellular cAMP content in **tumor** cells was studied too. It was found that there is an inverse dependence between the cAMP content and the rate of sarcoma SA7 (C8) growth. Use of one type of **tumor** cells with the predetermined different rate of growth makes it possible to relate the changes in the content of intracellular **tumor** cell cAMP with changes being due to growth potentials.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 24 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80675232 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80675232
TITLE: [THE ROLE OF EMBRYONIC **TUMOR**-ASSOCIATED ANTIGENS IN **TUMOR** GROWTH **IMMUNOSTIMULATION**].
ROL' EMBRIONAL'NYKH OPUKHOLEVO-ASSOTSIIROVANNYKH ANTIGENOV V **IMMUNOSTIMULIATSII** ROSTA OPUKHOLI.
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Moskovskii P. A. Gertsen Res. Inst. Oncology, Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Eksp Klin Onkol, (1979) 1 (1) 35-37.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Institute for Cell and Developmental Biology
ENTRY MONTH: 198010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107
AB The transfer of spleen **lymphocytes** from nonimmunized 14-to 16-wk-old CBA mice to sublethally irradiated syngeneic mice had two

opposite effects on the resistance to **tumors** induced by monkey adenovirus SA7 (C8), depending on the number of transferred cells. When the ratio of **tumor** cells to **lymphocytes** was 1:19, acceleration in **tumor** growth in the sublethally irradiated mice was observed. **Tumors** developed in all experimental mice and appeared 10 days earlier than in the control mice. When the ratio was 1:30, inhibition of **tumor** growth occurred (**tumors** did not develop in a single mouse). Separate adsorption of **lymphocytes** on monolayer of fibroblasts from 12-to 13-day-old embryos not only eliminated the ability of **lymphocytes** to accelerate **tumor** growth (at **tumor** cell:**lymphocyte** ratio 1:10), but also enhanced the inhibitory effect of **lymphocytes**. It is suggested that **immunostimulation** of **tumor** growth is the result of direct **immunological** interaction of the immune **lymphocyte** with surface stage-specific embryonic antigen of **tumor** cells. (12 Refs)

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 24 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79021905 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79021905 PubMed ID: 29679
TITLE: [Mechanisms of changes in the mass of the organs central to immunity during adenovirus carcinogenesis]. O mekhanizmakh izmeneniia massy tsentral'nykh organov immuniteta pri adenovirusnom kantserogeneze.
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**; Sviridova I K
SOURCE: BIULLETEN EKSPERIMENTALNOI BIOLOGII I MEDITSINY, (1978 Sep) 86 (9) 356-8.
Journal code: 0370627. ISSN: 0365-9615.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197812
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19781227
AB The spleen cells transfer from mice CBA at the 25th day of the carcinogenesis latent period induced by adenovirus SA7(S8) to newborn syngeneic animals caused the graft versus host reaction in them. There was splenomegaly and progressive decrease in weight of the recipients' thymus.
Analogous alterations of lymphoid organs were noted in the animals infected during the neonatal period by oncogenic adenovirus SA7(C8). Results showed that adenoviral carcinogenesis had some manifestations of autoimmune disease.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78015465 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78015465 PubMed ID: 906408
TITLE: [**Immunostimulation** of the growth of a syngeneic sarcoma primarily induced in mice by simian adenovirus SA7(C8)]. **Immunostimuliatsiia** rosta singennoi sarkomy, pervichno indutsirovannoi u myshei adenovirusom obez'ian SA7(C8).
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**
SOURCE: VOPROSY ONKOLOGII, (1977) 23 (8) 57-60.

Journal code: 0413775. ISSN: 0507-3758.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900314
Last Updated on STN: 19900314
Entered Medline: 19771125

AB Transplantation of splenic cells from CBA mice bearing primary sarcoma SA7(C8) together with autologous sarcoma cells (in the ratio 1 : 1 and 10 : 1) into syngeneic recipients, irradiated with 600 rad, resulted in a marked decrease of the latent period of **tumor** development. Syngeneic splenocytes of normal mice would enhance the **tumor** growth with the ratio 10 : 1. Preliminary treatment of **tumor** -bearing and normal mice with hydrocortisone in the dosage of 6 mg per 100 g of weight fails to reduce the capacity of splenic cells to induce **immunostimulation** of **tumor** growth.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 24 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77176935 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77176935 PubMed ID: 1030907
TITLE: [Splenocyte autoreactivity of mice of sensitive lines during the latent period of carcinogenesis induced by virus SA7(C8)].
Autoreaktivnost' splenotsitov myshei chuvstvitel'nykh linii v latentnom periode kantserogeneza, indutsirovannogo virusom SA7(C8).
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**
SOURCE: VOPROSY VIRUSOLOGII, (1976 Nov-Dec) (6) 734-7.
Journal code: 0417337. ISSN: 0507-4088.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19770630

AB The method of adsorption on a monolayer of embryonal fibroblasts of 51Cr-labelled spleen cells from CBA and C57B1/6 mice infected at birth with SA7(C8) virus was used to show that the cells immune to the antigens of mouse embryo fibroblasts accumulated in the spleen of CBA mice highly susceptible to oncogenesis induced by SA7(C8) virus. In the controls, splenocytes of intact CBA mice were adsorbed on embryonal fibroblast monolayers (the percentage of adsorption 9.8 and 4.2, respectively; P less than 0.05). In the spleen of C57B1/6 mice insusceptible to oncogenesis induced by SA7(C8) virus there was no accumulation of cell antibody to the antigens of embryonal fibroblasts (P greater than 0.1). The detected antibody caused no cytotoxic effect on embryo fibroblasts.

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75073271 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75073271 PubMed ID: 4216381
TITLE: **Immunodepressive** action of oncogenic virus SA7

(C8).
AUTHOR: Ageenko A I; **Erkhov V S**; Sukhin G M
SOURCE: BULLETIN OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, (1974 Nov) 77 (5) 545-6.
Journal code: 0372557. ISSN: 0007-4888.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197504
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19750419

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:126519 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA59:26519
TITLE: **IMMUNO** DEPRESSIVE ACTION OF ONCOGENIC SIMIAN ADENOVIRUS 7 C-8 VIRUS.
AUTHOR(S): AGEENKO A I; **ERKHOV V S**; SUKHIN G M
SOURCE: BYULL EKSP BIOL MED, (1974) 77 (5), 79-81.
CODEN: BEBMAE. ISSN: 0365-9615.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 24 CANCERLIT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74702979 CANCERLIT
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74702979
TITLE: **IMMUNODEPRESSIVE** ACTION OF ONCOGENIC SA7(C8) VIRUS.
AUTHOR: Agienko A I; **Erkhov V S**; Sukhin G M
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. A. Gertsen Inst. Oncol., Moscow, USSR.
SOURCE: Biull Eksp Biol Med, (1974) 77 (5) 79-81.
ISSN: 0006-4041.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Cancer Assessment Review Committee
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941107
Last Updated on STN: 19941107

AB Adult female CBA mice were injected in the tail vein with 0.1 ml of SA7(C8) monkey virus of A6 human adenovirus, each at a CPE 50 titer of 10-3/0.1 ml; neonatal mice were injected sc with SA7(C8) virus, having a CPE 50 titer of 10-6/0.1 ml, in the first 24 hr after birth. Sheep erythrocytes were used as the test antigen and the immune response was determined by Jerne's reaction. Normal CBA mice of the same age were also immunized with the test antigen and served as controls. The experimental animals were divided into groups: (1) injected with the SA7(C8) virus five days before the test antigen; (2) three days before the test antigen; (3) injected with the SA7(C8)virus five days before the test antigen; (4) injected with SA7(C8) virus three days after the test antigen. In groups 1 and 3, the production of hemolysis was inhibited; in groups 2 and 4, platelet-forming activity of the spleen cells did not change significantly. In the neonatals, SA7(C8) virus caused a prolonged **immunodepression** which was particularly pronounced in the early latent carcinogenesis. It is suggested that the **immunodepressive** effect of different carcinogens is determined by their action on the antigen-sensitive cells or antibody-forming precursor cells.

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 24 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 13

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75068799 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75068799 PubMed ID: 4155168
TITLE: [Blastomogenic and **immunodepressive** characteristics of SA7(C8) virus]. Blastomogennye i **immunodepressantnye** svoistva virusa SA7(C8).
AUTHOR: **Erkhov V S**; Ageenko A I
SOURCE: VOPROSY ONKOLOGII, (1974) 20 (11) 40-3. Journal code: 0413775. ISSN: 0507-3758.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197503
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19750310